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DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SEMINAR REPORTED

London SECHABA in English Nov 81 pp 24-26

[Text]

At the initiative of the Tanzania National Student Union (MUWARA) and in conjunction with the All Africa Students' Union (AASU) and the International Union of Students (IUS), an International Student Seminar took place from the 20th to 25th September 1981 at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Delegates came from over 22 countries and student organisations. The discussions focussed on the problems and role of student organisations in Africa.

An important aspect of the discussions was the current situation in Southern Africa and the role students and student organisations could play in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for unity and solidarity of the student movement.

The Student Seminar hailed the victories scored by the people of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen against colonialism and imperialism. Every delegation spoke highly about the fraternal material and moral assistance given by the socialist countries and progressive forces throughout the world to the liberation movements.

The aggressive policies of American imperialism were condemned, especially the arms build-up, the establishment of U.S. military bases in Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, Zaire, Egypt and other parts of the world as well as the attempts to subvert progressive countries.

The Students' Seminar came out unanimously in support of the armed liberation struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia under the sole leadership of the ANC and SWAPO. The conference

condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and the continued occupation and violation of the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. The conference endorsed the demand for the withdrawal of racist troops as well as condemning the United States of America for the support and encouragement it is giving the racist regime. The participants undertook to convene an International Youth and Students Conference in Solidarity with Southern Africa which is to be held in Luanda in November 1981.

The conference also discussed the exploitative role of transnational corporations in Africa which contribute to the deteriorating of the living conditions of the mass of the people. All the participants agreed that students cannot stay in isolation from the masses of the people and it should be necessary to forge stronger links amongst students for this purpose. It is necessary therefore to rally around the aims and principles of the All Africa Student Union and the International Union of Students which has been in existence for over 35 years. They stressed the need to be vigilant against various manoeuvres aimed at disrupting and dividing the student movement. It is for this reason that the participants stressed the importance of the forthcoming IUS Executive Committee Meeting, the holding of the 6th Congress of AASU in 1982 for strengthening the anti-imperialist unity and the struggle against imperialism for peace, social progress, the democratisation of education and students rights.

The final draft resolutions called for:
1) providing material assistance, including

school materials, to the ANC and SWAPO;
2) moral and material assistance to the Front Line States to enable them to repel the constant attacks of the racist South African forces;

3) all Youth and Student organisations in western countries to intensify their campaigns against the apartheid regime as well as to provide material assistance to the ANC and SWAPO;

4) organising a campaign to save the lives of the six ANC freedom fighters currently being threatened with death by the racist regime;

5) to support by all means the preparations for the successful holding of the International Youth and Students Solidarity Conference with the peoples, youth and students of Southern Africa which is scheduled to be held in Luanda, Angola from November 13th to 15th, 1981.

6) that AASU Secretariat continue to undertake initiatives to organise sub-regional

consultative meetings with the view to further strengthening the unity of the African Student Movement and its organisation, AASU;

7) all Progressive Africans and Students and their organisations to participate actively in the preparations for the International Youth Year proclaimed by the UN;

8) Organise student activities in marking the 35th Anniversary of the foundation of IUS as well as 17 November, International Students Day;

9) carry out joint action against the US military bases on the African continent as well as to intensify the struggle to make Africa a zone of peace and a nuclear-free zone.

Finally, the participants reiterated their support for the struggle of the people of Western Sahara, Latin America especially El Salvador and the PLO.

CSO: 4700/41

BRIEFS

MEMBERSHIP OF BULGARIAN DELEGATION--Luanda, 17 Feb (ANGOP)--Bulgaria is the People's Republic of Angola's second most important cooperation partner in the field of education, with 125 teachers in 18 provinces of the country, in the country's middle-level, technical and teachers training institutions, Angolan Minister of Education Augusto Lopes Teiceira pointed out. The minister of education of the People's Republic of Angola, who was speaking of his Bulgarian counterpart, Alexander Fol, at the beginning of the talks between the education delegations of the two countries, added that this cooperation has proved to be fruitful throughout and it is hoped that it will be intensified. Furthermore, the delegations will analyse the level of development of cooperation and will explore new areas for its expansion. On the Bulgarian side are Rachko Iliev Grozkor, vice chairman of the higher education council; Bogan Iranor Hadzhi Ivanor, the mass education specialist; and Luben Yosifov, ambassador of Bulgaria to Angola. In accordance with the program for the Bulgarian visit to Angola, they will visit on Wednesday the middle-level institute "Karl Marx-Makarenko" and the "Angola Kiluange" primary school in Luanda. [Text] [AB172041 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1610 GMT 17 Feb 82]

CSO: 4742/210

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF REGULAR SESSION OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 620, 1 Dec 81 pp 1, 2, 3, 4

[Excerpts] Convened in regular session in accordance with Act No 81/63/PCT [Congolese Labor Party]/PCC [Chairman of the Central Committee]/SG [Secretariat-General]-BAP [Political Bureau], dated 14 November 1981, the Central Committee met at Brazzaville in the auditorium of the People's Palace between 23 and 30 November under the overall direction of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, its chairman.

The eighth regular plenum of the PCT Central Committee was held in a still troubled and disquieting international context.

It was against the background of this disturbing context that the Central Committee--after listening to the opening address by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso and after having absorbed the points contained in that message--took up the following agenda:

1. Adoption of agenda;
2. Adoption of minutes of seventh session;
3. Examination of Political Bureau report to the eighth session:

Political Bureau activities;

Review of 1981 Transition Program implementation;

4. Examination of report from party's Central Control and Verification Commission;
5. Party budget for FY 1982;
6. Political Bureau activities program for the year 1982;
7. 1982-1986 five-year plans;
8. Government budget for FY 1982.

After having amended and adopted the minutes of the seventh session, the Central Committee reviewed the Political Bureau report to the eighth session.

It noted the correctness of the international situation estimate and approved the action taken on the foreign scene over these past 3 months both by the chairman of the Central Committee and by the departments concerned. It attentively listened to the report on the steps undertaken with a view to an approach to the CEMA and the steps taken to persuade socialist countries to participate in financing and carrying out projects listed within the context of the 1982-1986 five-year plan. On the

domestic scene, the Central Committee reviewed the activities of all departments of the Political Bureau. It noted the current status of the spirit of the popular forces on the eve of the plan's launching. It welcomed the progress that was made and pointed up the gaps which continue to exist on various echelons of the party hierarchy.

The Central Committee furthermore noted the proliferation of enterprises throughout the land, especially at Pointe-Noire, and welcomed the initiative of the government in establishing a commission charged with casting light upon the situation of those private enterprises whose set-up is not always in accordance with the regulations in force. It urged the administration and government personnel to be vigilant so as to block the way of malicious operators and crooks of all kinds.

The examination of the second part of the Political Bureau report consisted of a review of the 1981 Transition Program as of the tenth month of its execution. In accordance with the directives issued by the Third Special Congress of the PCT, the Transition Program is the last part of the preliminary stage prior to the start of the 1982-1986 5-year plan.

The check on the Transition Program enabled the Central Committee to measure our strength and our weaknesses before going into the big battle of the five-year plan.

It must be recalled that the Transition Program should enable us to remove some bottlenecks observed during the implementation of the 1981 Complementary Program and consequently to increase our implementation capacity.

Looking at financial transactions, the review, which was patterned along the lines of the following five blocks:

Infrastructure facilities,

Production sectors,

Social-cultural sectors,

Government machinery,

And financing, looks like this:

Budgets: 60.57 percent,

In-house financing: 30.63 percent,

Local banks: 103.60 percent,

Foreign contributions: 34.06 percent.

Compared to the Complementary Program, we record here an overall average of 50.079 billion or 48.05 percent as against 29 billion or 74 percent during the same period of time in 1980. While the financial transaction percentage appears smaller than last year, we must nevertheless note an increased consumption of credits in 1981.

In spite of a rather noticeable easing of tensions in the government following the systematic implementation of inspections and controls, the Central Committee observes the following weaknesses on the eve of the start of the 5-year plan.

Insufficient controls within ministries, administrations, and enterprises;

Isolation of hinterland in spite of satisfactory development of major infrastructure projects;

Poor capacity in terms of absorbing available funds;

Scarcity of operators in hinterland;

Supply and transportation difficulties;

Poor record of government establishment operators.

The Central Committee consequently decided on a priority basis to take up, starting with the first years of the plan, the transportation and supply programs, the programs for improving the implementation capacities of government establishment operators, to get the domestic operators involved in this effort, and to correct the inadequacies of both of these operators by possibly resorting to the employment of foreign operators.

To tackle the five-year plan with a clear understanding, the Central Committee prescribed the following:

A survey, between now and the end of December 1981, of the projects that have been underway since the start of the three-year term so as to decide their fate;

Determination of multiannual operations that are a part of the five-year plan in order to organize the reports;

Programing projects for which the studies are ready in 1982.

The Central Committee furthermore decided that the final review of the Transition Program be made during the April 1982 session.

Taking up the fifth point on its agenda, the Central Committee discussed the party budget.

The debates were dominated by one major concern, that is, to give the party base structures and its mass organizations the means necessary for providing dynamic impetus for their activities.

After the adoption of the party budget for FY 1982, the Central Committee took up the Political Bureau activities program for 1982.

The Central Committee tried very hard to make sure that this program would be in line with the guidelines issued by the Third Special Congress and the directives of the comrade chairman of the Central Committee in terms of their implementation.

This program takes shape against the background of concern with such matters as education, organization, dynamic impetus, increased popular control, and the development of collective responsibility of the working people as part of the execution of the five-year plan.

The following activities among others are planned:

1. Organization of a seminar on delinquency.

This seminar springs from the party's constant concern with educating our youth according to communist ethics.

It will cover specific measures capable of contributing to the upgrading of mores and the preparation of our young people for the responsibilities which they face in our society.

2. Actions designed to get the people to change their consumption habits in general.

We know that 100 years of colonial rule marked and influenced our eating, clothing, and other habits. The colonial system has turned us into the automatic consumers of imported goods and that is a source of money drain that is harmful to the national economy.

The case of wheat flour and many other imported products forces the party and the government to give burdensome subsidies which run into the billions of francs CFA [African Financial Community].

The Central Committee then decided to launch a vast education and propaganda drive intended to turn the population toward the preferential consumption of domestic products.

3. Actions to promote a high level of patriotic awareness through civic and patriotic indoctrination.

The important thing here is to promote a vast education effort among the masses in order to sharpen their national consciousness, their love of the fatherland, as the supreme value for which each individual will be ready to make the sacrifice that is called for.

National conscience and love of fatherland are essential factors in building a society since they persuade the individual to work without reservation, to make a great effort, and to give his very best.

At a moment in which we get ready to launch the big battle of the five-year plan, the effort of organization and education for greater awareness thus is to be viewed in terms of urgency and necessity.

The activity program adopted regarding other major activities likewise calls for the development of the responsibility of the local agencies of the people's government in exercising control over the offices of the executive committees in carrying out the programs and in getting each party base organ to draft an activities program.

The Central Committee dwelled at length on the budget draft for 1982, the first of the five-year plan.

The 1982 investment budget draft, which represents the first increment of the five-year plan, has been estimated at close to 160 billion.

This budget, which will make it possible to start the implementation of the plan's major options, emphasizes operations which will determine the success of the plan, particularly regarding infrastructure facilities, communications, and supplies.

This budget also will help in the more vigorous pursuit of the recovery plans for the government enterprises following the National Conference of Government Enterprises.

On the basis of past experience and results obtained during the 1980 and 1981 programs, the implementation of the 1982 investment budget draft is a test which we must pass successfully during this first year of the plan with the help of the strict application of the follow-up measures that were ordered.

On the subject of the 1982 operating budget draft, the Central Committee recalled that, during the examination of the 1980 and 1981 budget drafts, the party's Central Committee specifically concerned itself with the living and working conditions of the peasants and workers. Several recovery efforts were adopted and carried out, particularly:

1. For the peasant community:

a. Rise in producer prices as follows:

Products	1980/81	81/82
Coffee		+ 9%
Cocoa		5%
Corn	+9%	25%
Rice		26%
Peanuts	25%	50%

b. Institution of a bonus of 1,600 francs for each coffee and cocoa grower for new plantations put up in 1981.

c. Grant of financing loans, without interest and over a period of 5 years, with repayment postponed by 2 years, to several precooperative groupings in all of our regions.

d. Miscellaneous measures, including support for the farmers so as to improve the sale of farm products.

This group of practical and efficient steps helped improve the purchasing power of the peasants. These efforts will be stepped up during the five-year plan when it will be important to transform the entire life of the rural areas so as to orient them toward progress and well-being.

2. For the workers:

Termination of the National Solidarity Fund as of the end of 1980. In this connection, the Central Committee expressed its vibrant appreciation to the Congolese people for its spirit of revolutionary sacrifice.

Resumption of promotions for civil servants;

Reduction of tax on individual incomes;

Hiring of 4,100 higher-level and medium-level civil servants for the civil service in 1980 and 1981, each year, in order resolutely to fight against unemployment since it has been found that the other sectors of the economy are not yet able to offer the necessary number of jobs.

The workers received these measures with great satisfaction.

The 1982 government operating budget draft was prepared on the basis of the 1980 budget results and on the tendencies observed in 1981. These 2 years brought a by no means negligible economic recovery due to the new economic and financial policy of the movement of 5 February conducted on the basis of petroleum production and better supervision of government operating expenses.

The 1982 operating budget draft will thus be increased by almost 28 percent compared to the revised 1981 budget.

The budget draft, that is, the draft for the first year of 5-year plan implementation, was drawn up in the light of the following constraints:

- (1) Need for rigorous recovery of public finances because of the economic and financial crisis which we must resolve so as to preserve the future.
- (2) Need for financing massive investments to promote a bigger production sector and an infrastructure level that must guarantee self-centered and self-dynamic growth through the various 5-year plans.
- (3) Need for attenuating the pressure of various and restrictive social phenomena particularly relating to the cost of living and the purchasing power, on the one hand, and attitudes toward work, on the other hand.
- (4) Need for guaranteeing the efficient operation of the government machinery so as decisively to improve the financial and physical implementation capacity for the annual development plans.
- (5) Need for correctly holding down current government operating expenditures and expenses connected with the servicing of the public debt so as to preserve always sufficient balances destined for investment.
- (6) Necessity of constantly improving our defense and security establishments.

In view of these concerns and considering the tightness of the country's budget funds, the Central Committee had to make some very difficult decisions.

Implementing the guidelines issued by the Third Special Congress and the pertinent directives issued by comrade President Sassou-Nguesso, a certain number of measures capable of improving the wage situation and purchasing power of civil service employees was adopted, such as:

6.2-billion salary increase;

Resumption of reclassification;

Standardization of family allowance at 1,200 francs per child and per month for all wage workers;

Institution of compensations for teachers in the amount of 1 billion;

Increase in employment compensation and their extension to the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Justice;

Increase in job compensations;

Funds for the equipment and housing of trainees abroad;

Institution of a regional compensation to encouragement settlement in the regions in the amount of 950 million;

Concerning wages, the Central Committee decided on a graduated increase in the fixed and nontaxable part of the wage. The rates are as follows:

Index step from 130 to 300--increase of 10,000 francs;

Index step from 300 to 600--increase of 8,000 francs;

Index step from 600 to 1,950--increase of 7,000 francs.

The regional compensation is given to government officials assigned to posts in the regions and outside the communities (Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Loubomo, and Nkayi).

The Central Committee furthermore decided on the following after an objective analysis of the record:

(1) Increase in scholarships and assumption of responsibility for high school and college students both at home and abroad. Looking at the numerical increase in scholarship holders, the supplementary budget for 1982 calls for 2,793,000,000.

(2) Increase of 12% in civil service retiree pensions.

Overall, these are necessary and indispensable measures which add up to a financial total of more than 3 billion francs CFA; to this we must add an allocation of 500 million for new civil service hiring.

Decisions also involve measures in support of rural producers, provisions for the renegotiation of the collective bargaining agreements in other sectors of social and economic activity, an increase in scholarships, an increase in civil service salaries;

Increase in overall food allowance for combat personnel;

Increase in retiree pensions so as to improve the purchasing power of the vast masses.

We must however absolutely make sure that these various measures will not serve as a pretext for an acceleration in inflationary processes which would then reduce the improvements and increases thus adopted to nothing. Keeping price rises under control is a priority objective.

The Central Committee finally concentrated its debates on an examination of the final draft of the 1982-1986 5-year plan.

On that subject, the Central Committee first of all took up the question as to whether the draft presented was already in line with the party program and the directives issued by the Third Special Congress, both from the viewpoint of its methodological approach and its content.

In issuing directives on the drafting of the first 5-Year Plan for 1982-1986, in terms of method and general development priorities, the Third Special Congress of the party expressed itself in these terms:

"The start and conduct of self-centered development processes of course calls for a rigorous and democratic system of planning.

"It will thus be necessary to draft a plan. Considering the circumstances, this plan can be launched only in the beginning of 1982.

"In the meantime, it is necessary to launch two annual programs:

"The Complementary Program for 1980 which must prolong the objectives and the actions under the 2-year term;

"The annual program for 1981 which constitutes the link between the Complementary Program of 1980 and the launching of the future plans.

"Self-centered economic development will have to be handled on the basis of the policy of taking agriculture as the base and industry as the decisive factor.

"To do that, we must push through a fundamental reorganization and modernization of the rural environment aimed primarily at the cooperative movement and the government sector in the rural areas, the regional arrangement of production in line with natural conditions and cooperation between sectors and regions.

"The opening up of the regions, the establishment of an integrated and harmonious national economy--these constitute the basic principles" (end of quotation).

Concerning the time limits prescribed by the Third Special Congress, these were met and properly used to test two programs: The Complementary Program for 1980 and the Transitional Program for 1981.

The Central Committee has come up with the following review of the implementation of these two programs which must be absolutely considered so as to conclude the operations under the first 5-year plan successfully.

Uncertain and burdensome character of foreign financing which we must use on a priority basis only in support of operations that can pay for themselves;

Poor in-house financing capacity of a considerable number of government enterprises which must be restored and cleaned up;

Isolation of regions which increases the cost of operations in that part of the country and which disheartens the operators;

The still notorious weakness of domestic operators, including those connected with the government;

Low level of country's capacity to absorb financing volume involved, thus entailing the risk of very soon causing saturation.

Concerning this state of affairs, we must thus above all count on the efforts of the government itself in financing the 5-year plan. The Central Committee therefore is happy that, in terms of financing, the government contribution, which has been estimated at close to 500 billion francs CFA, represents the largest portion.

The Central Committee also is happy to note that the experience of the two annual programs of 1980 and 1981 and the directives of the Third Special Congress were properly taken into account so as to give priority--within the first 5-year plan--to operations designed to recover land and to open up the regions, to restore the government production sector and to promote a vigorous resumption of activities in the rural areas, so as to lay the foundation for the construction of the Congolese nation and an independent and prosperous national economy.

The special case of actions envisaged to guarantee the logistic support indispensable for the improvement of production and of the living conditions of the rural masses held the attention of the Central Committee which noted with satisfaction that close to 45 billion in support for the rural areas were provided for, including:

29 billion in support for peasant production;

8 billion for the maintenance of agricultural tracts to guarantee rapid shipment of products from the peasants to the sales centers;

8 billion to improve the living conditions of the rural masses through the creation of central villages and rural centers.

It is due to a sustained effort along these lines that the party and the government will manage to reduce the gap between the cities and rural areas and to stop the flight from the farm.

The Central Committee however must solemnly recall that the approximately 780 billion in financing for the 5-year plan will not really bear fruit unless the entire Congolese people is mobilized as a single man in order resolutely to get down to work and to stop the sordid maneuvers of imperialism, of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, and of the parasite bourgeoisie lining up for government orders.

Because of the importance of this issue, the Central Committee paid very special attention to the follow up measures listed here:

1. Development of sense of responsibility in operators;
2. Continuing evaluation and control.
3. Preparation, each year, of the investment budget, with a breakdown of program allocations and payment funds.
4. Establishment of control instruments;
5. Partial decentralization of investment budget management;

6. Encouragement for the settlement of civil servants in the regions;
7. Reorganization and strengthening of government order award procedures;
8. Strengthening of financial legislation.

For this general mobilization, we need a catalyst, a revolutionary vanguard that will be effective in theory and practice. This catalyst, this vanguard, can only be the PCT.

This means that the party's responsibility for the success of the first 5-year plan remains in effect fully and completely. The party members therefore must constantly keep this responsibility in mind and must pull themselves together so as to do everything possible in order to enable the party really to play its leading role.

Done at Brazzaville on 30 November 1981. The Central Committee.

5058

CSO: 4719/323

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY OF NEUTRALITY, ECONOMY

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 209, 23 Nov 81 pp 34-35

/Interview with Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti minister of Foreign Affairs, by al-Sulami al-Hasani in Paris: "We Are Concerned With Security of Horn of Africa Area and Are not Worried by Presence of Soviet Bases"; date not specified/

/Text/ Paris--Djibouti is the smallest Arab republic, at least in terms of population which doesn't exceed 350,000 people. It is also the latest Arab country to achieve its independence. Djibouti is presently trying to rid itself gradually of the French presence which still exists in all aspects of life, be it in the language, culture, economy or military bases. But despite its small geographic and population size, Djibouti is considered strategically the most important spot in the Horn of Africa. It overlooks Bab el Mandeb and the most important commercial routes linking the Arab Gulf with Europe and the world pass through its port or close to its naval borders. This is why France has kept Djibouti under its canopy, even after the independence of this small republic which lives the contradictions of the major powers and lives in the path of the storms which are still shaking the Horn of Africa area. In addition to the French aid, Djibouti lives economically on the services offered by its port which is considered the most important international transit station and on the revenues of the railroad which links it with Ethiopia and a number of other African countries. In Paris, we have interviewed Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti's minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, to discuss with him Djibouti's concerns, especially since Moumin is considered Djibouti's strongman and the successor to President Hassan Gouled.

/Question/ I believe that the first question addressed to the foreign minister of the smallest Arab country and strategically the most important country in the Horn of Africa must be: How do you reconcile the international currents and conflicts when you have such a small population and especially since you have followed the policy of neutrality from the time of independence? How far have you succeeded in this policy?

/Answer/ I would like to point out to you first that we are an Arab country, even though most of the Arab countries have not yet acknowledged Djibouti's strategic weight. Our strategic weight is real and invaluable insofar as the Arab world and the Arab-Zionist conflict are concerned. Don't forget the Djibouti overlooks Bab el Mandeb. This strategic importance become greater if we take the struggle of the major powers into consideration. As you know, the Horn of Africa area is being

pulled back and forth by the currents, at times western and at others eastern. Insofar as we are concerned, we are Arabs first and we defend the Arab interests. This is why immediately upon gaining our independence, we have followed the policy of neutrality toward the international conflicts while preserving our position as part of the Arab world. This has enabled us to establish good relations with all the countries in the area surrounding us, be they Ethiopia or Somalia or the countries located beyond the /Red/ Sea, such as Yemen. We have established these good relations despite the conflicts among our neighbors. These conflicts do have an effect on Djibouti, but not to the extent of troubling our relations with these neighboring countries. In one way or another, we are the victim of these conflicts in the area.

/Question/ Can the "victim" be neutral when the conflicts pose a direct threat to it, as in the case of Djibouti?

/Answer/ To our good fortune, we have been able to strengthen and bolster this neutrality, especially--and this is significant--since our neighbors have acknowledged this neutrality. We have established good relations with both Ethiopia and Somalia at the same time. However, the continued conflict has brought us a number of problems. There is the issue of the refugees whose number increases daily. At the outset of the independence, there were about 10,000 refugees. The number has now exceeded 50,000 refugees. We cannot afford this number of refugees. We have accepted them for purely humanitarian reasons and we do not at all intend to permit them to merge in the society of the Republic of Djibouti. We have an agreement with the countries from which they have come and with the UNRWA that these refugees must return to their countries, no matter how long it takes.

/Question/ The other aspect of the pressures on the neutral policy you are following is the aspect connected with the U.S. and Soviet military bases in the countries surrounding you. How do you deal with these pressures?

/Answer/ The U.S. bases are present not only in Somalia and Sudan, but also in Oman which is not far from us. On the other hand, there are Soviet bases in Ethiopia, for example. But this causes us no immediate concern. The only concern emanates from considering the security of the area generally and from the fact that its exposure to the conflicts of the major powers exposes it to instability which, in turn, complicates the differences and conflicts between the neighboring countries. We are not involved in these conflicts because we do not aspire to have influence beyond our borders. At the same time, we are against U.S. and Russian bases and against subservience to any superpower. This position of ours emanates from defending our interests and our existence. We want to stay as far as possible from the conflicts and interests of the major powers. This is a guarantee for our independence. I believe that neutrality is essential to preserving Djibouti's independence and existence.

/Question/ But is this neutrality possible amidst the international conflicts on the one hand and the preservation of your interests on the other?

/Answer/ This is possible. We have no alternative to neutrality because it is the soundest and most beneficial path. We have provided decisive evidence that the policy of neutrality has been possible throughout the 4 years we have lived as an independent state. We had not been certain that the neighboring countries would recognize our independence and our neutrality but during these 4 years, we have been able to gain this recognition from all and we are no longer the subject of ambitions.

/Question/ There is no doubt that the policy of neutrality and bolstering the domestic national unity are goals that cannot be realized without a firm internal economic structure. We know that Djibouti lives solely on the revenues of its port as an international station. What are the means you employ to diversify your economic resources and what is your policy in regard to developing the economy?

/Answer/ Insofar as I am concerned, I consider the economic aspect the most important issue projected currently in Djibouti because there is no policy without an economic background. Djibouti's economy is weak. Rather, we are a country with no real economy. This, regrettably, is what we have inherited from French colonialism. From the outset, we have set the initial goal of fighting drought. So far, we have developed threefold the water resources developed in an entire country. We have also begun to formulate economic projects to create a firm economic base, such as the power plant project which enable us to set up a number of light industries to utilize the local raw materials or a number of conversion industries. I believe that when energy becomes available to us at reasonable costs, in addition to the available manpower and the liberal investment law, we will realize many of our economic goals. There is a project to build a cement plant and this project will enter the sphere of implementation as of next year. There is also a project to utilize the salt marshes which contain some minerals. A number of international companies have applied to us for concessions to extract crude salt. But we have preferred to wait to get from the sisterly Arab countries resources that enable us to exploit these salts and minerals on our own. Moreover, we intend to revitalize the agricultural sector which has continued to be completely neglected because there can be no agriculture where there is no water. But now that we have found water, it is possible to develop agriculture. We also have a project to utilize the sea resources. Finally, we can, with the small population, build a solid economy in a few years.

/Question/ You have noted that Djibouti has Arab duties and defends the vital interests of the Arab nation. But on the other hand, you are facing the Egyptian extension, the Camp David policy in particular, either through the strong rapprochement between Sudan and Egypt or through the latest Somali positions. How do you deal with this reality?

/Answer/ First of all, we do not interfere in formulation of the policies of the neighboring countries to which we are tied by several bonds. As for the Egyptian-Sudanese rapprochement, we believe that this issue is connected with the internal conditions of the two countries. Ultimately, this is of no primary concern to us, provided that the goal of this rapprochement or this policy is not to divide the Arab ranks or to pose an obstacle in the face of the policy of searching for formulas of Arab unity. There is no doubt that you know that our position is that the Camp David accords will not lead to peace in the area. This is why we supported and took part in the Baghdad summit. We are a member state of the Arab League and we abide by the unanimous Arab resolutions.

/Question/ What will your position be vis-a-vis the forthcoming Arab summit if Prince Fahd's plan is brought up for discussion?

/Answer/ We will support Prince Fahd's plan at the Arab summit which will be held in Fez, Morocco, if there is unanimous Arab approval of the plan.

/Question/ Of course there is the Arab aid, whether economic or cultural. What extent has this aid reached?

/Answer/ Yes, we do receive aid, primarily from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and some Arab Gulf countries. This aid has been embodied in Arabization especially because before independence, Arabic was studied at the schools of religion only. Four years ago, we started to Arabize education with the aid of the Arab countries. We have made important strides in this sphere. However, I will not conceal from you the fact that we are inclined to adopt the Tunisian model in the sphere of language duality. We have a large number of Tunisian teachers.

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COMMENTARY SAYS 'ALIEN SABOTEURS' TO BE ELIMINATED

AB121722 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] What could be more shocking in these revolutionary times than that while Ghanaians were feverishly depositing all their 50-cedi notes at the bank as directed by the government, some aliens should constitute themselves into a currency-printing syndicate and be confidently perpetrating their criminal acts and infusing the economy with counterfeit notes. Twelve aliens involved in this blatant illegality have been arrested by the people's armed forces at Darkoman in Accra on a tipoff by the area's people's defense committee. The forces also seized upon the aliens parts of their printing machines as well as a total sum of 62,200 cedis including as much as 40,000 cedis in the 50-cedi denomination.

This is indeed a classical example of the extent to which some aliens had with arrogant impunity been raping the Ghanaian economy over the years. Their activities are spread all over the country. In Takoradi, for example, these notorious aliens had succeeded in creating for themselves an empire commonly known as the World Bank where they engage in the trafficking and blackmarking of currencies of different countries. These include CFA francs, U.S. and Canadian dollars, Deutschmarks, pound sterlings, Italien liras and what have you.

It is a lucrative enterprise undertaken under the cover of retail and petty trading. There are, of course, other aliens who indulge in big time gambling, over and under-involving tax evasion, gold and diamond smuggling, and to worsen it all, moral corruption and degradation of Ghanaian young girls. But should these vices and crimes be the reward of Ghanaians for their proverbial hospitality they so freely lavish on aliens from neighboring countries and elsewhere? What prize has hospitality? The irony of it all is that most of these aliens flock into Ghana as unskilled and unprofessional people in search of odd jobs. But sooner or later, through the perpetuation men, while the owners of the land go naked, poor and hungry. But then is it not sad to note that some unpatriotic Ghanaians helped these very aliens to cheat us all?

And should we continue to allow this to happen simply because they say our hospitality is proverbial and that we are firmly committed to the political ideals of the OAU and the economic solidarity of ECOWAS. Never again. Not in a truly revolutionary Ghana. The time has therefore come for all of us as patriots and nationalists, as members of the people's armed forces and the police and as members of the people's defense committees to hunt and expose all alien saboteurs who are bent on destroying the Ghanaian economy. They form part of the internal enemies who must be eliminated with the unmatched power of the people's revolution.

PAPERS DECRY ABUSES BY CHEATERS, SOLDIERS, POLICE

AB122051 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In its editorial headed "We warned you," the pioneer recalls its advice to all those who have been cheating the people in Kumasi not to take the leniency of the military for weakness. It says they ignored the advice and persisted in the kalabule [profiteering], extorting money from the people, and indulged in other clandestine acts to tease the patience of the military.

Among the latest group to join the bandwagon were self-styled prophets who claimed to have spiritual powers by which they could cure any conceivable human ailment. And in an unholy alliance with traders and other criminals, these self-acclaimed prophets had been extorting money and favors of all kinds from the people, including social favors from married women, under the guise of divine intercession.

According to the pioneer, the people of Kumasi are now tasting the grim realities of a people's revolution, and they have themselves to blame. The paper, however, appeals to soldiers who have been terrorizing innocent people in Kumasi to stop. As the markets are empty (?farmers) from the rural areas are afraid to bring food to the city.

The mirror says the change that the revolution seeks to bring about cannot be confined to any particular section of the community. It serves no purpose if civilians become scared at a sight of a soldier or a policeman. Cooperation does not thrive on fear, since this cannot promote unity. In this connection, the mirror appeals to soldiers and policemen, who, because of their duties have access to arms, to exercise restraint in their dealings with civilians whose role are as important in the revolution as any other group. The paper thinks that soldiers and policemen who go about harassing civilians are those who have not as yet understood the objectives of the revolution or are reactionaries who are bent on destruction.

Finally, the shepherd says reports that some policemen are said to be extorting monies from people are disturbing because these are officers who are supposed to enforce law and order. It says this negative attitude gives the impression that some policemen are not aware of the new wind of change that is blowing across the length and breadth of the country. The shepherd therefore calls on the Provisional National Defense Council to deal drastically with policemen involved in such malpractices to serve as a deterrent to others.

CSO: 4700/734

GBC TO UNDERGO 'RADICAL CHANGE' FOR REVOLUTION

AB122103 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] is to undergo a radical change to effectively champion the cause of the revolution in reshaping the mental attitude of the people. This was disclosed by the new acting director general of the corporation. Mr Kwame Karikari, at his first meeting with workers of the corporation at broadcasting house in Accra this afternoon. He referred to radio stations all over the world, he said, serve as propaganda instruments.

[Begin recording] Have you seen anybody who is standing in the middle of the struggles in societies before? You are either here or you are there. Why should we allow GBC to be hypocritical--not to say what it wants to say for the country? We are going to be partisan. We are going to choose a side; we are going to be on one side and against another in this world that we live in. [applause] We are going to use it as a propaganda instrument, and anybody who does not understand what I mean should come to my office for an explanation. If he does not understand it, he must quit.

We are going to propagate the truth of the revolution; we have not started yet, simply because we do not have certain types of personnel, but we are going to train them in this house. People who are going to research about the truth of how these imperialists are really sitting on our legs; how these imperialists are really sucking our blood; how certain elements in our society are not citizens of Ghana, even though they are Ghanaians. We are going to reveal all that. And tell the people how to stand up and bombard these people; how to stand up and make these people shiver in their pants when they seek to get out of their house. We are going to do that. GBC is going to be hot and you better watch it.

So please, you are all given a new challenge. You have a challenge of creating those programs which will make people sit up and think and (?save) society. Create programs that will make people look around and fear that if they steal government property, something hard and drastic and vicious is going to be done to them. We are going to instill in people a sense of patriotism, a sense of love of country. That is what our propaganda is about. If you are not patriotic, this is not your place. [End recording]

CSO: 4700/734

ARMY-NAVY COMMITTEES TO INVESTIGATE HOUSING ALLOCATIONS

AB171426 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A one-man-one-house committee was inaugurated at Tema this morning by the officer in charge of the Eastern Naval Command. He asked the occupants of Tema Development Corporation [TDC] houses who know they are not the right occupants to vacate them.

The officer explained that the committee has become necessary as an earlier one set up in 1971 to correct the ills of individuals having more than one house did not achieve the desired result.

The new committee is to operate on two schedules. The first one, code-named "the followup committee," comprises three members from the people's navy, three from the people's army and two from the ejectments department of the TDC. This committee, the naval commander said, is to ensure that the occupants of the houses are the ones recommended by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] Committee. Members of the followup committee are to give reasons for the failure of tenants to comply with the AFRC directives and to identify the individuals and public officials who made it impossible for the decisions to be implemented.

The second schedule, code-named "investigation committee," is made up of seven members: three from the people's army, two from the people's navy and two from the estate office of the TDC. According to the Eastern Naval Commander, members will go around the houses to confirm the validity or otherwise of ownership.

The two committees will later submit their recommendations to the implementation committee. He stressed that in the reallocation of houses, preference will be given to the present tenants. He appealed to the public to furnish the committee with the information of any person whose name might have been left out of the previous exercise. Such information must be supported by concrete evidence. He called on individuals who submitted applications to the TDC for houses in the late 1960's and early 1970's and have not yet got them to apply for consideration in the reallocation exercise.

CSO: 4700/734

PNDC OFFICIAL ASKS REVIEW OF COCOA PRICES

AB172013 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The secretary to the Provisional National Defense Council, Mr P.B.D. Asamoah, has noted that the high producer price of cocoa announced by the ousted Limann administration is meaningless. Cocoa farmers must therefore seriously consider a review of the price with the government in view of the poor state of the economy.

Addressing an emergency meeting of the Supreme Council of the Ghana National Farmers' Council in Accra today, Mr Asamoah regretted that the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB] is in the red and the national treasury has also been depleted by the previous governments. He said most farmers were part of the demoralizing process of the former administration. They should therefore change for the better because the revolution has no room for evil and selfish practices.

Mr Asamoah asked cocoa farmers to let the CMB be accountable to it. On the food situation, the PNDC secretary advised farmers to feel free to send their food items to the market. They should inform district chief executives of areas where foodstuffs are in abundance for prompt action and evacuation.

The secretary general of the council, Oheneta Osei Yaw Akoto, urged the CMB to come out with the necessary guidelines to enable farmers to know the exact role they should play to revive the cocoa industry. He asked farmers and fishermen to embrace the revolution. Later in a resolution the farmers reaffirmed their determination to cooperate with the government in reviewing the cocoa price. They noted that if most of their farming inputs and basic needs had been provided, the high producer price of cocoa would not have been necessary. The farmers appealed to the government to involve them in negotiations on the producer price of their produce.

CS0: 4007/734

BRIEFS

IMPORTED GOODS BAN LIFTED--The Provisional National Defense Council has with immediate effect lifted the ban on the clearance of goods and vehicles from the country's ports. A statement issued by the council today also announced the lifting of the ban on the registration of vehicles. Consequently, individuals and organizations whose foreign registered vehicles were impounded during the exercise are to collect them from the police stations or military barracks where they are being kept on Monday for registration. [Text] [AB122035 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82]

AGENCIES TO ACCEPT CHECK PAYMENTS--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that with immediate effect all government agencies and state corporations should accept checks for payment amounting to 1,000 cedis and above. A statement by the council explained that the directive forms part of measures being adopted to encourage the use of checks in business transactions in order to prolong the life of the country's currency notes and thus cut down expenditure on the replacement of worn out notes. The PNDC, however, reminds the public that it is an offense to issue bad checks. Anybody who breaks this law will be severely dealt with. [Text] [AB150641 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/734

NEW POLITICAL FRONT FORMED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A BASIS of cooperation has been reached between the Owambo-based National Democratic Party, the Damara-based Liberation Front and the Coloured-based Liberal party.

This development emerged on Friday following a two-day meeting in Oshakati between the leaders of two of the three parties.

An exploratory meeting was held in Tsumeb a week and a half ago and the follow-up meeting was last week's meeting.

The Chairman of both meetings was DTA President and NDP leader Mr Peter Kalangula.

The leader of the Liberation Front is Mr Kefas Conradie and the leader of the Liberal Party is Mr Andrew Kloppers.

The greatest significance of the development is that the Liberation Front is now aligned with the DTA by implication after apparently having been rejected by both the DTA and Swapo in the past.

The entire move is part of Mr Kalangula's strategy

to set up a single moderate party in SWA to serve as an alternative to Swapo. He has attempted to convert the DTA into a single party but so far has met with little success.

A statement released after the meeting and given to The Advertiser noted emphatically "... the demand of Mr Peter Kalangula that the DTA should become one party under one name was unanimously accepted and supported".

PREMATURE

Asked if the aforementioned parties would dissolve in the near future, Mr Kalangula remarked: "It is premature at this stage to say anything about this as the entire strategy still has a long way to go, but the statement by implication states that this will happen with time".

Liberal Party leader Mr Kloppers was not present at the meeting because of his involvement in the demonstration against Labour Party leader Mr

Barney Barnes. However, he has apparently assured Mr Kalangula of his party's full backing of the initiative.

Personal differences between them however had been building up for some time before the National Budget.

Mr Neef told The Advertiser during the weekend that he had intended to get right out of politics but felt obliged to cooperate with Mr Kalangula when Mr Kalangula approached him.

"Mr Kalangula is a vital person in achieving the full cooperation of half the country's people and as such winning a UN-supervised election", said Mr Neef.

"Mr Kalangula should be given all the help and

encouragement possible".

In an official statement released to The Advertiser, Mr Neef indicated that he fully supported Mr Kalangula's initiative to have the DTA converted into a single political party with a single name.

The DTA is presently an alliance consisting of a 11 ethnic-based political parties.

Mr Neef indicated that he would be prepared to cooperate with Mr Mudge again, but made it clear that it would not be on the basis of a blank cheque.

OUT OF TUNE

He argued that the DTA leadership is largely out of tune with the feelings and aspirations of the vast majority of Blacks and Browns in SWA and was largely in danger of losing the only real chance it has of success and survival.

He felt furthermore that the RP and DTA leadership could not simultaneously play to the rightwingers in SWA and fight Swapo "and that is precisely what it is doing at the moment".

"I accept that Mr Mudge is concerned about taking the Whites with him

which is a good thing, but by placing too much emphasis on it, he may just miss the boat with Black support. That already seems to be the case as far as Owambo is concerned", said Mr Neef.

Significantly, Mr Neef was present at the Oshakati meeting last week between the NDP and Liberation Front leaders and was largely credited for preventing an NDP breakaway from the DTA.

Feelings amongst the Owambo leaders concerning the interim government and the DTA apparently ran high at one stage and it was only through Mr Neef's intervention in the discussion that a final break was avoided.

Commenting on Mr Neef's new involvement, Mr Kalangula commented: "I am extremely happy to have Mr Neef's assistance and we were particularly happy to have him attend the Oshakati meeting. We know Mr Neef and we know that he is an honest man. We also know that he understands the problems we face and that he is sympathetic to our cause. Mr Neef has a very important role to play. He has not

been allocated an official position but he will be one of my closest advisers".

Mr Neef indicated that he would be present at the next meeting between the various parties involved in the Kalangula initiative which will be held in Windhoek early next month.

Said Mr Kalangula: "I am fully satisfied with Mr Kloppers' position. I was informed of the matter via Mr Tara Imbili."

Mr Kalangula said that consideration would also be given to the incorporation into the initiative of Mr Joey Julius' Coloured-based Democratic Peoples Party which in the near future is scheduled to merge with Mr Kloppers' Liberal Party.

The matter will probably be discussed at the next meeting of the party leaders of the new initiative which will be held in Windhoek in early March.

A notable feature of the Oshakati meeting was the presence of Mr Werner Neef who was accepted the position of being a close adviser to Mr Peter Kalangula (reported elsewhere).

It is expected that Mr Kalangula will now attempt to draw parties into the new front such as Mr Justus Garoeb's Damara Raad, Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo D and Mr Bryan O'Linn's Federal Party.

Indications however are that Mr Kalangula may have considerable difficulty "catching these fish". Their leaders all have great reservations about being associated with the DTA while Mr Garoeb in particular may have objections to being associated with his present Damara political rivals, namely Mr Engelhard Christy and Mr Kefas Conradie.

The other way round, numerous prominent members of the DTA have frowned on Mr Kalangula's and as such the DTA's new association with Messrs Conradie and Mr Kloppers.

In fact a head on clash between existing DTA leaders and Mr Kalangula is anticipated at the DTA's next Head Committee meeting early next month.

It could even precipitate a split in the DTA, with Mr Kalangula's NDP going its own way.

FEDERAL PARTY LEADER LOOKS AT VOTING PLAN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Feb 82 p 18

[Article by Bryan O'Linn: "The One-Man Two Vote System--As I See It"]

[Text]

MANY PEOPLE are confused about the "one-man-two-votes" system contained in the Contact Group's amended Phase One constitutional proposals.

DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge admitted in his last press conference that there was not complete clarity on the proposed double vote.

Swapo has raised serious objections to Phase One on the grounds of the "one-man-two-votes" and so has the Damara Council and Swanu.

Swapo-D and the NIP had their reservations too, although they did not raise the double voting proposal explicitly as their major bone of contention for responding to Phase One.

Only the Federal Party is impartial to the matter.

Its leader Mr Bryan O'Linn said that if the proposed double vote raises too much criticism, then there can always be a retreat to the single proportional representation on a simple two-thirds majority and a jettisoning of the extra, constituency divided vote.

CARROT

Mr O'Linn explained that the one-man-two-vote system was proposed as a carrot to the smaller parties who would most benefit by the double vote, and gave his reasons.

In a single vote direct proportional representation system where all 50 seats in the constituent assembly would be filled by a proposed two-thirds majority, the bigger parties will benefit from their national strength.

It might be possible though, that the smaller parties which are strong in certain regions, could muster say 30 percent of the votes cast in a certain constituency, without drawing the benefits in terms of obtaining representation in the assembly.

Mr O'Linn referred to the situation in SWA during the past three decades, where the White Opposition party gained considerable support in the elections but nowhere achieved a majority in particular constituencies, and as a result, gained no representation in the Legislative Assembly.

A single party can therefore muster 30 percent of the votes in a few constituencies without getting any representation at all.

The idea behind the double vote is that half of the seats in the constituent assembly would be filled by direct proportional representation, and the other half on a constituency basis.

NO TWO VOTES

Mr O'Linn made it clear that the proposed system did not require people to actually vote twice.

It was only necessary for each vote to be counted twice.

A vote would get a count for the party it supported, and this count would contribute to that half of the seats to be filled by proportional representation.

The same vote would be counted a second time, but this time as part of that particular constituency's ballot. This time the vote would contribute to the ballot of a particular party candidate, and not to a party as such.

In this manner, parties popular in only certain

constituencies or marginally popular over a large number of constituencies, stand a chance of representing their vote in the country's assembly, which would not be case otherwise.

This system of two counts but one vote would not be confusing to the voters at all because they would simply vote for the party candidate they chose, in terms of the party for which he stood, and the evaluation of the total vote would be left to the election officials.

However, it is also possible for a double vote to mean two physical ballots, and here one can understand that the majority of the electorate might be confused.

WHY TWICE?

Why vote twice, they can think — once for a party and once for a candidate?

Mr O'Linn explained that it is theoretically possible in this case for the voter to vote for the candidate he prefers, and then to vote for his favourite party, which might not be the same as the person he likes best.

In the "one-vote-two-counts system" both votes would go the same way but in the "two-votes-two-counts system," they could go in opposite directions.

However, this is a minor detail which would probably not play a large role if such an election ever

got underway.

The main thing about the one-man-two-votes, and assuming the one-vote-two-counts method is used, is that it gives the smaller parties a chance while also weakening the larger parties and alliances. This is probably why Swapo is not happy with the double system.

Why the smaller parties are not happy with it is not clear. Justus Garoeb of the Damara Council has pointed out that in a constituency election the financially weaker parties would be at a disadvantage to put up a candidate in every constituency.

STRUGGLE

However, it can also be said that even in a national direct proportional election the smaller and financially weaker parties would still struggle to fight the election on a countrywide basis. In fact it could be argued that the direct proportional system forces smaller parties to stretch their limited resources to the maximum, with

negative results, whereas in a constituency election they could at least concentrate in a few strategic spots and feature there.

On the other hand, smaller parties without national support amongst the electorate do, in any case, not deserve to feature if they do not carry national popularity in the first place, some day.

If a party cannot win the hearts and minds of the masses then it simply does not deserve to feature in an election.

The DTA got its majority in the National Assembly during the 1978 elections via a direct proportional system.

Smaller parties such as the NCDP, and the HNP each still managed to get their seat on the basis of concentrated campaigning in select zones, without these zones being delimited, as formal constituencies.

With the prospects of Swapo entering for the

stakes this time round, the DTA is in a different position. On the one hand it favours a constituency election because that would allow the ethnic sentiments amongst the people to emerge and lend weight to itself and to the smaller ethnic based parties.

On the other hand, this same situation will detract in its drawing as much support from the anti-Swapo vote as it could if it went for a direct proportional representation election.

Either way it does not seem to matter all that much whether a person votes once and has them counted twice, votes twice, or just votes and gets counted.

The Contact Group has proposed a 50-50 mix.

MUDGE URGES ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE FOR COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

"THERE IS NO free lunch in this world", Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers' Council said yesterday as he opened the 1982 academic year at the Academy for Tertiary Education.

Knowledge is one of the three cornerstones on which national independence must be built, Mr Mudge said, and instead of the people of SWA using their energy to fight one another, knowledge must be used to give substance to the Territory's independence.

SWA's must not be a hollow independence reducable to flags and blowing trumpets, but should consist of economic independence especially in terms of local manpower.

Mr Mudge said that job opportunities for everyone, manpower training for all, and housing were the three top priorities for SWA in the short term.

No-one must doubt that SWA stood on the threshold of independence, he added, and faith, will-power and knowledge were the foundation on which true independence had to be built.

It was also self-evident, continued Mr Mudge, that when independence came, many of those assisting SWA at present in the manpower field would leave.

"SWA will not always be able to rely on the assistance of others".

He was proud to be a member of that population group which trekked into the unknown and came out on top, although one must beware that one's own group is not dependent on the number of laws and cultural associations for its survival, Mr Mudge said.

He had no time or sympathy for discrimination on racial grounds. Merit should be the only criterium for judging people.

CSO: 4700/735

INDEPENDENT NAMIBIA INVITED TO JOIN COMMONWEALTH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

AN INDEPENDENT Namibia would be welcome to join the Commonwealth and the Lome Convention because it had a right to be there, Lord Bessbrough, Conservative Member of the British House of Lords said in Windhoek last night.

Lord Bessbrough, who is a Front Bench spokesman on Foreign Affairs, was addressing the Proswa Namibia Foundation at its AGM in Windhoek, when he said: "Namibia's independence will be a milestone in the history of Africa, not only in southern Africa. As an ex-British colony, it would be welcome in the Commonwealth and has a right to be there, if it should want to be."

Lord Bessbrough described the Territory as

being "at the centre of a cross, between East and West and between North and South."

He described the Soviet Union's Third World foreign policy as one which fed on instability and underdevelopment, concentrating its aid only in the form of unwanted roubles and outdated military hardware.

The Soviet Union's financial contributions to world bodies such as the UN, and which were earmarked for Third World development, was minimal and far below that of most Western countries.

At last night's AGM ex-Chairman Mr Ernst Gunther Kaschik was made Honorary President of the Foundation as a tribute to the personal effort and dedication with which he had served the Foundation.

Mr Peter Goodlad was elected as Chairman.

KALANGULA'S MOTIVES, OBJECTIVES ADDRESSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Feb 82 p 13

[Article by Leon Kok in column "From the Editor's Desk": "Where's Peter Kalangula Heading?"]

[Text]

WHAT IS DTA President Peter Kalangula up to?

This is a question that is being asked in many circles and could have a strong bearing on the future of the DTA and the results of a UN-supervised election.

Kalangula's approach to affairs could also have considerable repercussions on the political scene if there is no UN-supervised election in the near future.

I happened to spend two days with Mr Kalangula in Ondangwa last week and naturally we discussed many of these issues.

It has, I think, become apparent during the past six months that Peter Kalangula is a forceful person and has no intention of stopping short of his political goals. Not even a blind loyalty to the DTA will stop him if he believes it to be contrary to the country's interests.

Perhaps his two greatest desires are to achieve independence for SWA and to give his home territory, Owambo a better deal. To Kalangula these are inextricably linked: independence will (hopefully)

give the country a new deal and in turn Owambo will benefit. Besides, the war which is tearing Owambo apart will (hopefully) be terminated.

Kalangula is perhaps prepared to be a lot more compromising with the Western five, UN, Frontline states and Swapo than the SA Government and many of his colleagues in the DTA. Indeed, this issue alone, as I have suggested in the past, could well become the DTA's achilles heel in the months ahead. Difficulties could arise within the DTA on both technical points discussed during Phase II of the negotiations with the Western five and the timing of the settlement process.

CLEAR

The international settlement issues aside, Mr Kalangula has already made his position very clear relative to the DTA:

● He rejects the DTA's present form as an alliance of ethnic-based parties and would prefer it to be converted into a non-racial and non-ethnic political party;

● He rejects the present ethnic-type interim constitution, AG 8, and would prefer the country to have a unitary constitution with three or more provinces;

● And he rejects the new Terrorism Bill which was recently introduced into the National Assembly.

The question then arises: why doesn't Kalangula get out of the DTA? His answer is that he is a political moderate in SWA and he believes that the political moderates should stand together, "to form the backbone of a new and single nation". Getting out of the DTA would create the very kind of cracks that he is so desperately trying to overcome. These are bad enough with the ethnic divisions, in his view, let alone party political divisions.

OUT OF TUNE

Moreover, he contests that the majority of people who support the DTA also support the alliance concept and the country's interim constitution. These factors, in his view, were largely thrust on the people with little consultation, they served a good purpose at a certain time and now they have come to have

considerably less meaning. He maintains furthermore that the majority of delegates in the DTA Head Committee are largely out of tune on these issues with the feelings of the majority of grass roots DTA supporters.

Kalangula's immediate intention, thus, is to put right what he believes to be seriously wrong. But in achieving that, he is determined not to be bound by "misled" colleagues within the DTA and as such is operating solely within the realm of his Owambo-based National Democratic Party. Technically, the DTA cannot interfere with the internal affairs of the party.

True, to many, Kalangula's present approachment with Andrew Kloppers' Liberal Party and Kefas Conradie's Liberation Front is rather insignificant and unimaginative. Not necessarily so in the eyes of Kalangula. He is merely trying up the easy ends of his overall strategy; he knew he would have little difficulty bringing them in to the NDP fold so started out with them.

Once this step is concluded, he is likely to move into more difficult ground by approaching leaders such as the Damara Raad's Justus Garoeb and Swapo D's Andreas Shipanga. Ideologically speaking, these people are already considerably closer to Kalangula than say RP leader Dirk Mudge or Labour Party leader Barney Barnes.

SYMPATHETIC

On the White front Kalangula might well start with former Council of Ministers' member Werner Neef who is known to share many of Kalangula's sentiments. Ironically, while Neef, a German-speaker, has been largely

at loggerheads with the German IG, many prominent members of the IG too are known to be sympathetic to Kalangula's line of thinking. In fact it is said that this "White leftwing" within the DTA has on occasion been a considerable headache to Mudge. The IG is strongly aligned to the DTA.

Contact could also ultimately be made between Kalangula and Bryan O'Linn's Federal Party. The ideological differences between Kalangula and the FP are negligible, if any. This might well prove an attractive option to the small group of English-speakers who are not already involved with the RP.

Clearly, in many ways, Kalangula can potentially achieve in and for the DTA what might not have been achieved by anyone else, and that is the consolidation of the highly-fragmented moderate vote in SWA. And he could potentially achieve even more than that. One should not underestimate the existing and potential pull he has on present-day Swapo supporters.

To start with, Kalangula is an Owambo. Secondly, he is a prominent churchman and he is making considerable inroads within the northern-based churches. Thirdly, he is not all that ideologically removed from the moderate Swapo members. Fourthly, Owambo is tired of war and Peter Kalangula is desperately trying to end it. Fifthly, he is reluctant to be a SA puppet. And sixthly, his performance as head of the Owambo Administration in the eyes of the Owambos is fairly impressive, and not least because he was the first Black leader in SWA to introduce English to his people as a medium of instruction.

Significantly, Kalangula's influence in Owambo has gained such momentum that at present he is being inundated with requests to address public meetings. Many of these have been initiated by the Defence Force. Kalangula told me that he intends making every effort to meet each and everyone of these requests.

The question arises: how long will the DTA Head Committee be prepared to tolerate Kalangula's manoeuvring? This is difficult to say. Kalangula has thrown the gauntlet and has made his position clear. He does or says very little behind anyone's back; he stands by his convictions. Fortunately, within the DTA, certain enlightened elements recognise the man's strength and are reluctant to alienate it to the alliance's detriment.

Dirk Mudge is perhaps a case in point. In many respects Mudge and Kalangula are ideologically poles apart and I suspect that during the past few months there have been a number of occasions at which Mudge has felt quite ruffled by Kalangula's outbursts. On the other hand, on two occasions during the past week, almost unprecedented, Mudge called press conferences which amounted to publicly endorsing Kalangula's latest moves. This would have been unheard of a year ago, particularly if there were divergent interests.

NEW SWING

True, Mudge, might well find himself moving into a fix. On the one hand he probably still feels strongly bound by orthodox RP policy (ethnicity) of which he was the prime architect and the need to retain White confidence in the DTA. On the other hand it is not inconceivable that he

sees that there is a strong new swing from the politics of differentiation to the politics of universalism and that if he does not reckon with it, he might miss the boat. Indeed, no politician can be expected to be totally above the temptations of political opportunism. Others would describe it as being simply realistic.

It would be fatal however for Mudge & Co to attempt to drive Kalangula out of the fold. To start with, if the DTA entertains the idea of taking a UN-supervised election seriously, it cannot afford to be without Kalangula. Next, the DTA will fail in trying to make a political crock of Peter Kalangula; his grass roots support in the country is too substantial. And lastly Kalangula may just defeat the existing DTA setup in an internally-supervised election which could be just around the corner. The last point, if it materialises, could change the entire direction of the country.

If a UN-supervised election remains a distant prospect and if Kalangula indeed is driven out of the DTA, I have little doubt that he will call for an internally-supervised election. Besides, it would be extremely difficult for the AG, Mr Danie Hough, to refuse. The tenure of the National Assembly is renewed annually while in Western terms it is not far off before the Assembly should be elected again. It has been in office now for more than three years.

To sum up, the path that Peter Kalangula has set himself is an interesting one. Much will depend on whether a UN-supervised election is held in the near future. And much will depend on the way the DTA responds internally to Kalangula's moves.

We are moving into a political state of flux and anything could happen.

CSO: 4700/735

HORWOOD BUDGET IS SHOCK FOR SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE SWA economy — already hardhit by the blows of the past three years — will be struck yet again by SA Finance Minister Owen Horwood's "Little Budget".

Introducing the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill in the SA House of Assembly yesterday, Minister Horwood announced that a 10 percent surcharge on imports would come into effect immediately and he announced that the general sales tax (GST) would rise by one percent.

SWA is directly affected by the increase in the import surcharge because of its membership of the Southern African Customs Union.

The increase in the GST is not applicable to SWA at this stage but there are strong indications that SWA will follow suit. A special proclamation has to be put through the National Assembly to make the increase in the GST ap-

Significantly, the AG Mr Danie Hough, the Chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Dirk Mudge and the Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, left for Cape Town yesterday to discuss the SWA budget with Minister Horwood and other Finance officials. They will return to Windhoek during the weekend.

Minister Horwood said yesterday that the higher GST and import surcharge would raise an estimated R1,15b in additional revenue for the 1982/83 financial year.

PAYE DEDUCTIONS

He also announced deductions in PAYE tax for low income categories to alleviate the effect of the increase in the GST.

Mr Horwood blamed overseas economic developments for affecting SA's short term prospects.

First and foremost among these was the declining gold price which had dropped from an average 613 dollars an ounce in 1980 to 460 dol-

lars by 1981 and an average of 383 this year.

A 100 dollar average difference meant a loss of R2,1b to the country's earnings and a loss of R1,1b to the Exchequer over a period of one year.

UNFAVOURABLE

The marked deterioration in the world economic situation in recent months had a generally unfavourable impact on the growth of SA's exports while the maintenance of tight money policies and high real rates of interest in the main industrial countries had contributed to the higher interest rates and general tightening in domestic money markets.

As a result of the decline in earnings from gold mining taxation and leases, considerable pressure had been, and was likely to be exerted on the Govern-

ment's own finances, Mr Horwood said.

Reviewing the economic situation and prospects ahead, Mr Horwood said that SA's growth performance in 1981 had in a number of ways been even better than in 1980.

"While the rate of increase of real GDP of about 4,5 percent in 1981 was lower than the eight percent of 1980, it represented a further upward surge from a record base in an economy already operating at full capacity.

"Although an upper turning point of the business cycle appears to have been reached in the second half of 1981, earlier predictions that the economy would move into a sharp downturn in 1981 have been proven wrong" Mr Horwood said.

COLORED WELFARE SERVICES SAID TO BE EXPANDING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] The Coloured Administration's Welfare Services are expanding rapidly, Mr Barney Barnes, Chairman of the Executive of the Coloured second-tier Authority said this week.

The newly-established office at Keetmanshoop was forced to erect a sub-office to cope with the great demand for its services to the disadvantaged members of the Coloured community at the town, Mr Barnes said.

Another welfare office was planned for Mariental. Each of the offices was headed by a qualified Social Welfare officer, assisted by welfare workers.

A third such office would be opened at Swakopmund while another two would be commissioned later at Luderitz and at Grootfontein, announced Mr Barnes.

Turning to the staffing of his Administration as a whole, Mr Barnes said the Coloured Administration was one of the few that could boast with not a single vacancy on its staff sheet at the moment.

No Danger

"There is therefore no danger whatsoever that our Administration is in danger of collapsing," said Mr Barnes.

Mr Barnes went on to outline some of the extensions that were taking place in his Administration.

He announced several new appointments and promotions and said that by 1985 all senior and junior posts in the Administration would be filled by Coloureds.

Six matriculants had commenced their duties at the beginning of this year with the Administration.

CSO: 4700/735

BEATING SWAPO IN OWAMBO SAID NO EASY TASK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Feb 82 pp 13, 12

[Article by Leon Kok in column: "From the Editor's Desk"]

[Text]

Suggesting that Swapo will win a UN-supervised election in SWA is regarded as "unpatriotic" in many White circles.

But is the suggestion "unpatriotic"?

DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge for example thinks so. Indeed, it is for this reason that Mr Mudge vehemently attacked NP leader Mr Kosis Pretorius recently, arguing that Mr Pretorius was incorrect in his assumption and that Mr Pretorius was giving Swapo undeserved credit.

Mr Pretorius in turn denied that he was being unpatriotic, arguing that his assumption was realistic and was an important pointer to possible dangers ahead. Mr Pretorius reckons that the Owambos (who constitute half the country's entire population) are strongly Swapo-weighted and it is this factor which will primarily tip the scales in Swapo's favour.

Significantly, the expectation of a Swapo triumph in a UN-supervised election is a major point of departure to Mr Pretorius' present political outlook: to reject UN Security Council Resolution 435 and to divide the country into two parts, north and south. Mr Pretorius does not believe that this needs to be internationally sanctioned, although he concedes that it would be desirable.

Owambo-based NDP leader Peter Kalangula has passed no comment on the matter but clearly he has the same fears as Mr Pretorius, although the solutions he offers are entirely different. Mr Kalangula reckons that to beat Swapo, the DTA, will have to detribalise itself and the country and it will have to give a lot more attention to the general development and affairs of Owambo.

My own view of the matter?

I believe that it is most unfortunate that the question of patriotism has been brought to the fore at all:

the subject is more complicated than meets the eye and it is too subjective to be able to pass fair judgment.

On the one side I understand Mr Mudge's standpoint; the DTA is not in the business of elections to lose them. Indeed, Mr Mudge is not prepared to have the reputation and strength of the DTA belittled, particularly to the advantage of Swapo. It is important to Mr Mudge that a positive image of the DTA be portrayed.

On the other hand I go along with Mr Pretorius' assumption that Swapo would probably win a UN-supervised election, as of now. Mr Pretorius' reasoning is sound. I must stress however that Mr Pretorius' reasoning is probably based more on logical and political instinct than research and awareness of the true situation in Owambo.

Turning to Mr Kalangula, it is perhaps more awareness that has moulded his thinking and makes that thinking somewhat different to his non-Owambo colleagues in the DTA. Perhaps they underestimate the real problems to which Mr Kalangula has to address himself while in turn he has probably failed in conveying his difficulties to them.

Whatever, it is against this background that I decided to test the ground in Owambo myself. I spent the better part of last week trudging around the territory speaking to tens of people, ranging from politicians to peasants, teachers, nurses, businessmen, civil servants and others.

I asked essentially two questions:

- What are the Owambos most likely to vote in a UN-supervised election?
- And why?

The findings constitute the accompanying article and certainly require the utmost attention.

I SPENT three days in Owambo last week canvassing opinions and much to my surprise, I found that Swapo's strength there is certainly no myth.

Swapo is very much alive among all the people.

Indeed, I would say that at least 75 percent of the Owambo population is sympathetic to Swapo to a greater or lesser extent. Swapo is a formidable Owambo nationalist organisation.

I have generally felt in the past that Swapo's strength in Owambo is terribly overrated, basing my assumptions on the results of the December 1978 internally-supervised election in which the DTA cleared the decks.

That is fallacious reasoning, I have since come to believe. Or the situation has changed radically. Fallacious because Swapo did not participate in the election and because a large proportion of the 1978 DTA vote might have been an anti-Aktur vote rather than a pro-DTA vote.

Unlike the rest of the country, non-Swapo supporters in Owambo do not necessarily hate Swapo supporters; the relationships seem to be little different to those between the people of the RP and the NP. The difficulties that the people face and the aspirations that they have are largely similar, irrespective of political party or church affiliation. The only differences seem to be on approach.

Indeed, this is quite evident in the comparison of outlooks between any average NDP member and any moderate Swapo member. The only real difference is that the NDP abhors the violent approach while Swapo believes that violence is justified.

My findings in Owambo also gave me greater awareness of how and why Owambo-based DTA

President Peter Kalangula approaches the situation in SWA the way he does and the reasons for the differences between him and his colleagues in the south.

These, according to my findings, are the main reasons that the Owambos are generally sympathetic to Swapo:

- Historically it was the first organisation to take up the "freedom struggle" against the SA Government and its apartheid system and today remains the most prestigious and formidable organisation internationally.

Many Owambos are extremely proud of the recognition that the organisation enjoys throughout the world;

- It is felt that Swapo is the only organisation that can bring real change and real freedom to SWA. Said a prominent teacher: "The DTA is only introducing changes in Namibia because of Swapo's pressure, not because it wants change for the sake of change. Swapo is the only organisation that can give real freedom to the country and for independence to be recognised by the world";
- It is felt that the DTA is not a true nationalist organisation, but rather is a corroborator of the SA Government;

- The DTA has a White leader (Mr Dirk Mudge). A number of people I spoke to found it difficult to reconcile themselves with someone who was once a staunch member of the apartheid-supporting NP, who is still seen to be closely associated with the SA Government and who finds it difficult to associate himself with Black power.

Asked a civil servant in the Owambo Administration: "Would the Afrikaners ever agree to being led by a Black Owambo person?"

I put it to the person concerned that Mr Kalangula was just that, but he replied that Mr Kalangula was merely "Mr Mudge's stooge".

In all fairness to Mr Mudge, however, a number of Swapo-orientated supporters expressed great respect for Mr Mudge's efforts to bring change in SWA, but felt that he was "doing too little too late".

- Said a Headman: "The DTA has no interest in Owambo whatsoever, all it wants is Owambo votes";

- Said a nurse: "You seem to think that Swapo is a monster with horns sticking out of its head and which terrorises people from across the border. You're wrong. Swapo is the people, the people you see around you. Swapo is the people with the feeling that they want to be free".

Significantly, this particular person suggested that I witness a Swapo meeting and experience what the feeling is all about. She pointed out that it can be so exhilarating that Swapo supporters come from as far afield as Lüderitz to share in that feeling:

- A popular mainstream argument is that "the Namibian people are being suppressed by the SA Government and the DTA" and one example is that Swapo is not allowed to hold meetings in Owambo while the DTA is.

Another example given is the new Terrorism Bill which it is claimed is aimed solely at the Owambo people. (Mr Kalangula has adopted this view too).

- A major grievance right across the board of the Owambo population is the alleged behaviour of the Police and Army. This is an extract from a conversation with a shopkeeper:

LK How do the Police and Army in Owambo treat the people?

SK Terrible

LK Why?

SK They beat the people up.

LK Which People?

SK Anyone whom they think has information and refuse to give it. Sometimes they will beat up six or seven people at once just to get information from one person.

LK Yes, but don't Swapo terrorists do the same thing?

SK No, the insurgents generally just go for the informers and corroborators. They know the people and they speak our language. They are more discriminating. They kill the people they don't like, they don't just go for anybody.

LK Have you had experience of this kind?

SK Yes.

LK Who beat you up?

SK The Army and the Police.

The person concerned claimed furthermore that a significant difference between Swapo and the Security Forces is that the Swapo fighters are "Namibian freedom fighters" who have a permanent interest in the country while the SA Security Forces are here only temporarily to prop up a racist regime;

- Significantly, many Owambos were put off White leaders because the Whites allegedly accuse the Owambos of being "communists", which they claim they are not. They feel that these allegations are insulting. They see themselves as "nationalists" and not stooges of the Russians, Cubans and others;

- Many Owambo "intellectuals" also claimed to feel insulted by the cool way they are treated by many Whites, and not least White civil servants;

One person referred me to a speech in which leading NP member Mr Jannie de Wet allegedly accused most of the Owambo intellectuals ~~as being~~ potential communists and warned the common people to take care of these intellectuals, while another person alleged that an illiterate (a Mr Kanjele) was once appointed Owambo Minister of Education ostensibly to keep the intellectuals in their place;

● Many teachers contest that enough is being done by the interim National Government and the Owambo Government to provide adequate education for the Owambo children.

One teacher alleged that this year alone 3 000 children had been turned away from high schools in Owambo because of the lack of teachers and facilities, and this figure included 290 Std 9's. The allegation was strongly denied by Chief Minister Kalangula as well as leading members of the Owambo Department of Education;

● Unemployment is still strongly felt in Owambo and has been accentuated more recently by the drought. Said a businessman sarcastically: "The only person who has created widespread

employment in Owambo in recent years is Sam. The more he has intensified the war, the more jobs he has created in the SA Army for our people!"

One parent alleged that his child of 14 had been taken up into the SWA Territory Force;

● Many people claimed that they are getting tired of the war and believe that Swapo is the only organisation that can end it;

● Many accused the DTA of applying delayed tactics in bringing about a ceasefire and a UN-supervised election. SA in turn was seen to be behind the tactics as a move to stay in the Territory. It was furthermore put to me that the DTA did not want to participate in a UN-supervised election through fear of losing. The question of UN partiality was countered with the allegation that SA is partial too;

● And finally it was argued that the DTA policy of ethnic differentiation purely favours White privilege.

It is perhaps this allegation, which is particularly common, that has motivated Kalangula to take such a strong stand against the interim constitution AG 8 and his plea that ethnicity be removed from the DTA.

Many of the aforemen-

tioned points are admittedly poorly-grounded by the protagonists, but that is besides the point as far as the DTA is concerned.

The DTA leadership will have to accept that these points figure prominently in the minds of the Owambos, sometimes from experience sometimes hearsay and sometimes imaginary, and it (the DTA) will have to address it self to them directly.

Mr Mudge has frequently spoken of the great need to win the hearts and minds of the people; in the context of the Owambos it will be no mean task.

One thing is certain, however: it cannot be done in and from Windhoek alone; it will involve an extremely hard uphill drive in Owambo itself.

Is it worth it to the DTA!

The DTA has no option if it is serious about winning a UN-supervised election.

I for one fully endorse the view that SWA's future will inevitably be decided largely by the Owambos in Owambo and to reject that view would be to entertain a fool's paradise.

Hopefully the DTA leadership will take the point.

BARNES DEFENDS SELF AGAINST COLOURED'S IRE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

"IF 2 000 Coloureds shout for my head on a plate, then there are 15 000 who do not," Mr Barney Barnes, leader of the Labour Party and Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Coloured second-tier Authority said this week.

Mr Barnes was addressing a press conference called following last week's public meeting in Khomasdal organised by leader of the Liberal Party Mr Andrew Kloppers and Mr Joey Julius, leader of the Democratic Peoples Party and member of the Ministers' Council.

The theme of the meeting had been "Away with Barnes."

Mr Barnes told newsmen that there were 25 000 registered Coloured voters in SWA, and if Messrs Kloppers and Julius could only muster 2 000 at their meeting, then it was evident that the majority of the Coloured electorate

stood behind Mr Barnes' responsible Coloured Representative Authority.

"To shout and criticise is not an art," said Mr Barnes, adding: "Not one person leaving last Thursday's meeting had a solution to the country's problems."

Should Kloppers and Julius shout "Away with Barnes," the question arises — who was there to use in his place?

He would be the last to deny that he has problems continued Mr Barnes, but there was a need to take a long hard look at the professed blamelessness of the others.

Mr Barnes said that the Labour Party had gone beyond the stage of smear politics and mud-slinging. Instead of replying to the allegations levelled against his Administration at last week's public meeting, he called on his Executive Committee members to report on the past year's activities and project the work of the Coloured Administration during the coming year.

KOSIE STATES NP'S LAST STAND

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

INHERENT CONFLICTS of interests among the population groups of SWA called for the division of the Territory into two regions, the leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in Windhoek on Saturday night.

"Let there be a part where those who prefer a unitary state can decide on their own form of government, but let there also be a part where the minority groups can reach agreement on the implementation of their right to self-determination", Mr Pretorius said.

He was addressing a SWA NP-organised political rally for Whites attended by over 2 000 people. The audience represented seven percent of the White electorate in SWA, Mr Pretorius said.

The purpose of the meeting was to seek a solution to the Territory's future "but also to vent our frustration".

Mr Pretorius said Whites were particularly

frustrated at "enforced integration" in the Territory, loss of control "over their land, inverse discrimination and political, social and economic insecurity that had set in when the Western powers began their settlement initiative on SWA five years ago. The climate of uncertainty was underlined by a drop in the number of Whites in the Territory, from 90 000 in 1970 to 70 000 at present.

The struggle in SWA was essentially not a political battle between Swapo and its adversaries.

"We are often told that the battle in SWA is in fact a battle against communist Swapo, that all moderates should unite against all radicals, that all who strive to reach their goals peacefully should unite in an anti-Swapo bloc".

Mr Pretorius said that the fault with such reasoning was that the ultimate aim remained the same.

POINTLESS

"It is pointless to strive peacefully for the same aim which Swapo hopes to achieve through force, which is one Namibia, one

nation."

Such an objective completely ignored the diversification of population groups in SWA and sought to establish "a dictatorship of the majority whether acquired by peaceful manipulation of forcible intimidation."

Mr Pretorius said if Nationalist Party were judged to those norms only, then he would concede charges "that I am indeed a poor ally against Swapo."

"I refuse to be identified with a so-called peaceful or moderate attempt which in actual fact also aims at overthrowing existing order and accepted principles."

It was wrongful to assault the rights of others through "violence, terrorism and intimidation but there may come a time when it becomes justified to defend one's own rights with all means at ones disposal", Mr Pretorius said.

The five-nation Western Contact Group was ignoring the right to self-determination of the various population groups of SWA.

Internationally-spon-

sored initiatives to solve the SWA dispute had never been viable, because the interests of the United Nations, the West, and the African Frontline states were given preference to those of the people of SWA.

"Even at this late stage we believe that attention should be given to new initiatives that will take into consideration the true situation as well as rights and guarantees that became vested over the years concerning national minority groups, property rights and religious freedom."

NOT ESSENTIAL

Mr Pretorius said that while an internationally acceptable solution was desirable, such a solution was not essential.

Despite verdicts of all world court cases on SWA and recommendations accepted by the League of Nations, as well as several UN agencies, on the guarantee and protection of national rights, the international community was ignoring the right to self-determination of minority communities in the Territory.

O'LINN SEES SA, UN BOTH GUILTY OF PARTIALITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 82 pp 4, 5

[Article by David Pieters: "Round and Round in the Red Room"]

[Text]

UNDAUNTINGLY, Federal Party Chief Bryan O'Linn stood his ground, moving only sideways as his juristic sense of direction dogged now to the right, then to the left of the sophistry and rhetoric swirling around his head, but never causing him to retreat.

Having delivered his party's 22-page manifesto on "Namibia-Present and Future" in which the necessity for a settlement this time round was convincingly portrayed, Mr O'Linn took questions from an audience composed mainly of old friends from the NNF since become half hearted foes — Dr Kenneth Abrahams and his wife Othillié from the NIP, Nora Chase and others from Swanu.

With that stubborn streak of temperament that draws a measure of respect from friend and foe alike, Mr O'Linn addressed the Namibia Educational Forum last week. Not like some of his predecessors last year who mounted the

altar like lambs led willingly to theoretical slaughter, but a man convinced of the correctness of his political insight.

Mr O'Linn proved himself once more to be one of the few clear-headed politicians that this country's politicised settler community can muster today. Even criticist Dr Abrahams was not allowed to taste the sweetness of victory as he had on previous occasions when he devastated the ethnicist arguments of those on his right.

Mr O'Linn's presentation of his party's assessment of the present conjuncture was not brand new. It was, in fact, the written form of a public address delivered in Windhoek a short while ago.

Mr O'Linn argued that the present settlement initiative was a strengthening of Resolution 435 in the sense that it was a concerted effort to get the thing implemented and not leave it gathering dust on the UN's shelves.

Picking his way carefully through the finer details

of that resolution, he showed that allowance was made for an impartial election under international supervision, the election process managed jointly by the AG and the UN's Special Representative for Namibia.

Partiality was a two-way street he pointed out, with SA just as 'guilty' as the UN, and the SA, the DTA and other Namibian parties having accepted the terms of 435 being fully aware of the world body's alleged partiality towards Swapo way back.

HISTORICAL DEFORMITY

The essence of the settlement based on 435 was "compromise" with a capital 'C'. It was not a perfect solution for this historical deformity the Namibians find themselves in after all these decades. It is a practical solution to a combination of given facts all sides are saddled with, according to his view.

"Implementation of Resolution 435 of 1978 will mean that a new process is set afoot which will enable any party to participate and to form the government of an indepen-

dent Namibia, an automatic reversal of the status quo and of sole recognition of Swapo. No further Security Council resolution is thus required to reverse this status quo", Mr O'Linn neatly infers.

"To say that the UN will be the arbiter and the judge or referee is a gross exaggeration. The main rules of the game are agreed to in advance and the details will be drawn up by the AG with the approval of the Special Representative of the Secretary General.

"The election envisaged could become the most free and fair election this country has ever seen. The problem is that some people are not so much concerned about a free and fair election, but rather in an election which they can win. They also tend to be concerned about the possible result of a free and fair election rather than the possible achievement of the ideal of a free and fair election", Mr O'Linn cogently pointed out.

It became necessary for him to return to that seemingly simple fact many times during question time, namely, that the name of the game was, after all, a free and fair election which everyone was screaming for, not the birth of a surrealist utopia rising from the desert sands.

After sketching the probable picture that will prevail during the phase leading up to the casting of votes, as one in which all resources — UN and existing power structure in SWA — will be tuned in to as impartial a wave-length as is practically possible, Mr O'Linn went on to state his reasons why he thought "there remains a reasonable possibility, even a probability that settlement along the lines now envisaged will be achieved within the next year or two".

BEST OPTIONS EVER

Basically, Mr O'Linn's argument in this context can be described as the 'best options ever' thesis, ie SA has a lot going for it in the form of the upper hand militarily, the consoling pat on the back from Uncle Sam, and Uncle Sam's real concern to avoid being embarrassed if the whole thing comes apart while wooing the world's scapegoat, SA.

Turning from the diplomatic factors to the hardcore political ones, Mr O'Linn projects the escalating war with growing East Bloc participation, and the spectre of "chaos for Namibia and its people".

"The vast majority of the people of Namibia desperately wants peace, democracy and the internationally-recognised independence of this country in the immediate future".

But here we are brought to the firelight of a catch 22 contained in the "best options ever" argument.

If the people want peace, why are they fighting? Are they mad? Surely not. They are fighting precisely for 'peace, democracy and national independence'. That is what they say, and if they are not to be believed, who the heck is?

WILTS

Mr O'Linn "best options ever" thesis wilts at this point as it nears the fire or revolutionary struggle. War is politics on the battle field, and the election is going to be fought to be won. Swapo is fighting in order to win an election on the terms most favourable to it, and the SA Government, the DTA, NP and HNP are resisting all the way precisely to retain State power.

It's a winning game, a game of power and whoever denies it is bluffing. The 'best options ever'

line of reasoning leads directly to the thesis of compromise.

But SA's best options are in a concrete sense Swapo's worst options, so where does that get us?

Mr O'Linn might be right in predicting an election within the next two years but it could be argued that he might be correct for the wrong reasons.

One could argue on the basis of the 'accumulation of contradictions' to their worst instead of the 'best options ever'.

In fact Mr O'Linn himself raises the option of arguing along those lines instead, when he says "... the mobilisation by the far right and the anti-settlement forces can become serious obstacles to settlement ..." which he suggests, is in SA's best interests to overcome" ... even if it means confrontation with an increasingly belligerent and influential White rightwing ..."

Mr O'Linn states that those resisting the settlement must not be allowed to sabotage the chances of a settlement by exercising a string of vetoes, and he also describes the joint US-SA tactic of phasing the settlement process as an effective tool against such reactionary intransigence from the right.

But such a development implies the use of coercion, however diplomatically, which raises the chances of a real power struggle transforming itself to a militant one eventually.

From compromise to confrontation ...

STEAMROLLED

For the sake of peace (for those who see that as the purpose of life), one is tempted to go along with the Federal Party position that reluctant little parties who insist on dragging their feet should quite

simply be steamrolled into the ground.

It came as a bit of a surprise when Dr Abrahams (for NIP) and Mrs Nora Chase (for Swanu) raised their strongest objections to such bully-boy tactics on the part of SA, the US, and the rest of the Gang of Five and their Frontline chronies.

On the one hand, a small party as the Federal Party pleads for everyone to throw their weight behind the settlement initiative, knowing that it stands little chance of scoring one seat in the constituent assembly when elections have finally dawned.

It seems like some form of political suicide for the sake of the 'national good'.

But when NIP and Swanu resist at this juncture, what does it mean?

CONFIDENCE TRICK

Dr Abrahams: The present settlement initiative is in the nature of a gross confidence trick on the part of the US, a trick which it is fully prepared to play for the sake of appearing in a favourable light when its Africa policy is examined under the southern African spotlight.

Despite so many objections raised by the smaller parties during Phase One of the negotiations, the show goes on. Problems with the constitutional proposals are cleverly redefined as problems of procedure to be picked up again in Phase Two. Matters of principle on which consensus cannot be reached are swept under the diplomatic carpet to be removed when Phase Two resumes.

This all helps to maintain the illusion of momentum in the negotiating process, Dr Abrahams argues. This illusion is carried forward with the progressive exclusion of the Namibian parties

themselves from the bargaining process. Even Swapo is being left out in the cold, its objections on Phase One postponed for the next round of talks. Decisions are taken between SA and the Contact Group over the heads of the Namibian parties themselves, he says, with the US exerting its subtle hand via SA and the Frontline states onto the DTA and Swapo respectively.

Namibians are not playing their own role in the whole process, and to illustrate the point, Dr Abrahams raises the Land Question.

Of all things and at all places — the land question!

The fair redistribution of land is pushed into the distant future, and the White monopoly on the land is sanctified in a set of constitutional proposals protecting private property.

TRICKED

There is an unhealthy focus on free and fair elections all the time, and the Namibian people are being tricked into giving away what they have been fighting for all along.

"We will end up with a democratic parliament but nothing else", complains Dr Abrahams. The people are being psyched up about a free and fair election, at the end of which foreign Western powers and the White settlers will retain all the country's land and wealth.

Swanu members present supported Dr Abraham's line of attack by pointing out that the Phase One constitutional proposals disqualified the retrospective punishment of crimes, taking the Abrahams lead

and illustrating the case with land robbery conducted against the Nama and Herero people by the German colonials in days gone by.

It cannot be denied that the Land and national questions are in the last instance indissolubly linked, but there is no allowance for such a line of assault in the thick of a Western Five US-led diplomatic initiative.

Surely the NIP and Swanu would not deny that the present settlement initiative is geared exclusively for an election leading to constitutional and at best a fair dose of political independence for Namibia.

How to reconcile Swanu and NIP participating in the diplomatic niceties of Phase One, raising objections within that process, and then raising the land question.

It's like switching to disco shakes in the middle of a foxtrot, for want of a more accurate distinction.

Mrs Nora Chase circled the candle's flame from another elevation. She raised the apparent contradiction between acceptance of the constitutional proposals and fighting an election on the strength of one's own party manifesto several months later.

The constitutional proposals were 'too tightly formulated', and forced parties on the left to commit themselves to a set of principles which would hamstring any virile leftist electioneering campaign.

But that is the point of the exercise, countered Mr O'Linn — to find as much common constitutional ground amongst the parties as possible from where the

launch one's election campaign.

Mr O'Linn did not go as far in his reply to Mrs Chase, but it could have been pointed out to her that the holding of an election implies certain commonly-held rules of principle and procedure — hence the election and the ceasefire it entails.

VERY ESSENCE

It is the task of a party to win the hearts and minds of the people in an election, before election and after one. That is the very essence of a political party, not to play diplomatic games and pass the time with academic debates while 'the people' out there are left to their own devices and exposed to the influences of other parties.

A serious political party will not allow itself to be hamstrung by a set of conceptual principles, but will take up the struggle and give its own substance to those principles. It is, after all, people that breathe life into institutions, and who exercise their will through the parties that lead them.

Of course Othillie Abrahams once again made her plea for the NIP's all-party conference — the conference which would give the Namibian parties their chance to say their say and thrash out a common basis for settlement without the unwanted intervention of the devilish foreign powers.

Mr O'Linn explained that there was no way in which the NIP, Swanu, Swapo, the HNP and the NP were going to sit at the same table before an election.

He illustrated his point

with the history of conventions, national fronts, party alliances etc of which many present there in the Red Room had been a participants themselves.

If a section of the centrist parties such as the Federal Party, Swanu, NIP and Swapo D had not managed in the past to stay in one boat, how to get all 45 odd parties in Namibia together at the same all-party conference? Impossible.

There was also no question of redressing all the wrongs done by the German colonials and others in their wake decades ago.

"We cannot discuss a settlement in retrogressive historical terms", he said. "We cannot correct all the wrongs of the past, for then we will never have a settlement."

Round and round they went in the Red Room; old friends, old foes and the hint of new friendship forming.

Bryan O'Linn stood his ground:

"If there is a settlement there will be peace instead of war, thousands of Namibians will return to their homeland, the process of reconciliation and reconstruction will begin".

Outside the Red Room, afterwards, everyone joined in for a round of refreshment — FP, Swanu and NIP, and a collection of others.

Some constructive lessons had been learned, the Namibia Education Forum had done its work once again, successfully, and out in the darkness miles to the north, men and women pitted their lives in war as the struggle continued.

ANTI-BARNES FRONT MOBILIZES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Ella Du Plessis High School in Khomasdal was calm this morning amidst a call to boycott classes and strict security arrangements.

At the time of going to press, there was little sign of the class boycott threatened by pupils at the school in protest against Mr Barney Barnes, Chairman of the Coloured Executive Committee.

Classes were running normally, and the school principal Mr Evan Rhyn, said that "adequate security arrangements" had been made in case of trouble.

Ella du Plessis scholars reportedly attended a mass meeting near the school at noon yesterday and elected a committee of 12 to represent them.

The committee has been scheduled to consult with the scholars at lunchtime today to consider any further action.

Meanwhile a mass public protest meeting has been organised for this afternoon outside the offices of the Coloured Administration in Khomasdal, Mr Alex Woodman, member of the National Assembly and of the Democratic Peoples Party said this morning.

He said that the DPP, led by Mr Joey Julius, member of the Ministers' Council and the Liberal Party led by Mr Andrew Klopers, also a member of the National Assembly, had jointly organised the meeting scheduled for 4 p.m.

Mr Woodman said there was no organisational link up between the class boycott at Ella du Plessis and this afternoon's public protest, although both events stem from the general dissatisfaction reigning amongst the Khomasdal Coloured community and youth at large.

The dissatisfaction flows partly from Mr Barnes' attack on Ella's previous headmaster Mr Adolf de Klerk who is now an inspector with National Education.

Mr De Klerk resigned as headmaster of the school last year in protest against the Barnes Administration's handling of Coloured Education.

Mr Barnes attacked Mr De Klerk last month in public when he officially opened the academic year at the school, and was rebuked by a mass public meeting in Khomasdal last week, of which the theme was "Away with Barnes."

Last week's meeting was also jointly arranged by the DPP and the Liberals, while this afternoon's protest meeting is also being mobilised under the slogan "Away with Barnes."

Mr Barnes' public apology for his attitude in last month's address at Ella du Plessis, which was issued this week, has not defused the situation.

He issued a statement apologising for his provocation of students and staff at last month's address, following an urgent meeting between his Executive Committee and the School Committee.

CSO: 4700/735

COLOREDS HOLD ANTI-BARNES WEEKEND

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

RAIN INTERRUPTED but did not stop play in Khomasdal on Friday afternoon when a large crowd gathered outside the Coloured Administration's offices to protest against its Chairman, Mr Barney Barnes.

The protest rally was organised jointly by Mr Andrew Kloppers' Liberal Party and Mr Joey Julius' Democratic Peoples Party. Mr Julius is also a member of the Ministers' Council.

The protest rally which began at 4pm followed a near confrontation between scholars of the Ella du Plessis secondary school in Khomasdal and uniformed members of the Riot Squad.

The intervention of Mr Joey Julius, Andrew Kloppers and Alex Woodman, A DPP official and member of the National Assembly, defused the situation.

A meeting at the school, had been planned by a newly-elected committee of 12 representing the scholars at Ella du Plessis, in their anti-Barnes movement.

Mr Barnes recently evoked the ire of students and staff at Ella du Plessis when he attacked the school's ex-headmaster, Mr Adolf de Klerk in public.

Mr Barnes has since apologised for his statement on Mr De Klerk.

As the children came out of school at 2pm, they saw that Riot Police squads had taken up position at either end of the street running past the school entrance.

This caused the children to gather in the middle of the street, blocking the way of passing cars and cajoling at the Police several hundred metres away.

Mrs Barnes was jeered by the crowd as she drove her daughters away, after collecting them by car.

After an hour, the three Coloured political leaders consulted with the police and told the children to disperse for they did not have any official sanction for their gathering in the street.

Mr Kloppers urged them to attend the mass protest meeting later that afternoon outside the Administration Offices in Khomasdal.

A crowd of several hundred gathered outside the office at the appointed hour, just as dark clouds began forming overhead.

About half of the crowd was composed of school children.

Mr Andrew Kloppers, his son Andy Junior and Mr Frans Feris, both members of the Opposition Liberal Party in the Coloured Assembly, took turns to address the crowd, while Mr Alex Woodman, mounted the platform on behalf of the Democratic Peoples Party of Mr Joey Julius.

BACK DOOR

"Barnes came in by the back door, and we'll throw him out that way", said Mr Andrew Kloppers from the top of a car roof, as a bolt of lightning struck on the horizon.

"Out with Barnes", echoed the crowd.

"Barnes is nothing but the lackey of the SA Government", said Mr Andy Kloppers Junior when it was his turn to ad-

dress the crowd.

Permission for the meeting had been obtained from 4 till 7pm, and in the middle of it all, a thunderstorm broke.

Journalists, Security Police, school children and other members of the colourful audience found themselves dashing for shelter, and stood bunched up against one another as the rain came pouring down.

the meeting then continued, with Mr Joey Julius standing at his Mercedes, observing the proceedings.

At times it looked as if the crowd had actually occupied the Coloured Administration buildings, with the SA flag flapping rather wetly in the rainy breeze and spectators perched at the portals of the building on pillars, along walls and on roofs of the shops across the street.

Uniformed Riot Police equipped with shatterproof plastic helmets and tear gas masks waited around the back of the Administration building for something to happen which

never did.

The organisers had announced that the meeting was a peaceful demonstration against the Barnes establishment in Coloured second-tier Government, and it remained relatively peaceful.

Nothing substantial was raised and no motions were adopted by 6pm, when most of the members of the press and radio left.

A number of issues were however raised, all casting the Barnes Administration in an unfavourable light.

Although attendance at the rally was perhaps not up to expectations, anti-Barnes feelings appear to be gaining momentum and finding expression on a populist platform.

Mr Julius told The Advertiser from the edge of the crowd, that the AG Mr Danie Hough, had turned down the Opposition alliance's request for another Coloured election.

An announcement of the formal merger between the two Opposition parties - the Liberals and the DPP - is expected soon.

DISTURBING SHORTAGE OF COLORED HOUSING REPORTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Feb 82 p 11

[Text]

THERE WAS a backlog of 1 171 housing units for SWA's Coloureds, Mr Harry Bezuidenhout, MEC charged with Infrastructure in the Coloured Administration, said this week.

Addressing a news conference in Khomasdal, Mr Bezuidenhout said the estimated total cost of providing a roof over the head of every Coloured in SWA was R26,5m.

Meanwhile 128 houses had been completed in Khomasdal last year at a cost of R1,8m and a further 400 units at a cost of R8m were being budgeted for in the forthcoming financial year.

This latest scheme would relieve only the worst of the critical housing shortage, Mr Bezuidenhout said.

Mr Bezuidenhout said that his Administration had constructed a small number of houses for its civil servants in order to provide accommodation for newly-recruited personnel from SA.

So far three have been built in Aranos and one in

Grootfontein, with other still being planned.

UNDERLINED

The pressure created by a shortage of funds and an excessive demand for housing was underlined at the completion of the latest 128 houses in Khomasdal, Mr Bezuidenhout informed the newsmen.

Although people described these as "doll-houses" because they were so small, Mr Bezuidenhout said that only one third of applicants for these houses had been accommodated.

It was a matter of affordability by the average Coloured family coupled with the high building costs that forced the Administration to pitch its public housing schemes at a particular level, he explained.

Had the Khomasdal scheme only comprised luxury houses, only a quarter of them would now be occupied. The Coloured Administration's aim was to accommodate as many of its people as possible.

Mr Bezuidenhout admitted that in certain cases his Administration had its hands in its hair in trying

to solve the housing shortage with the low income level prevailing amongst Coloureds and the high building costs.

TRYING OUR BEST

"We are trying our best to keep abreast with the latest developments in unconventional housing and are breaking our heads trying to provide a roof over everyone's head.

He wanted to see more private sector employers become involved with the housing needs of their employees, Mr Bezuidenhout said.

"Employers expect their people to adhere to prompt working hours without asking themselves where they come from each morning," he said.

There was a need to move away from the assumption that housing was the responsibility of the State, added Mr Bezuidenhout.

PLANS

Mr Bezuidenhout announced the planned activities of his department in

the Coloured Administration concerning the erection of new schools, hostels and extensions to existing facilities.

On the drawing board are a secondary school and hostel for Karasburg, a third primary school for Khomasdal, an old aged home, children's home, industrial school, teachers training college, school clinic as well as a fourth primary school at Khomasdal.

In addition there was a planned school hostel at each of the following places: Karasburg, Aroab, Aranos, Gooab, Koes, Gochas, Keetmanshoop and Okahandja.

Also planned are administrative and sporting facilities as well as a new hall at Ella Du Plessis High School in Khomasdal, a school hall for the high school at Keetmanshoop, as well as new legislative buildings in Khomasdal.

A start has been made with another secondary school in Khomasdal.

All these projects, explained Mr Bezuidenhout were dependent on the availability of funds.

BRIEFS

OBJECTION TO NEGATIVE REPORTING--The leader of the Liberation Front, Mr Kefas Conradie, attacked The Advertiser yesterday for what he called "negative reporting" of the Liberation Front's involvement in the Kalangula initiative. Mr Conradie was not specific about the points to which he objected. Mr Conradie emphasises, however, that the Liberation Front stood fully behind the Kalangula initiative in the interests of the country and had no ulterior motives. "Comment" (which is not a report) said yesterday that the Liberation Front was largely motivated in its involvement in the Kalangula initiative to smash the DTA for its own gain. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Feb 82 p 1]

WALVIS BAY ELECTORAL DIVISION--Cape Town--Legislation would be introduced to establish Walvis Bay as a substantive and separate electoral division of the Cape Province, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said last week. Walvis Bay has, since September 1977, been administered as part of the Cape and in 1980 was incorporated into the electoral division of Green Point. Mr Heunis said in a statement in Cape Town that the interests of Walvis Bay and its inhabitants necessitated that the Territory would for the foreseeable future have to receive day-to-day attention. "Because of its own particular position and big geographical distance from the relevant electoral division, the government has decided that the best way of satisfying this need will be to abolish the post of Director General of Walvis Bay and as an interim measure for as long as it will be necessary to establish for Walvis Bay a substantive and separate electoral division of the Cape of Good Hope. "It will be necessary to provide for this by legislation."--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Feb 82 p 1]

SWAPO MEMBERS, CATHOLIC DETAINED--Two SWAPO members and a Catholic Church official are being held by the Security Police following their detention in Windhoek last week. A Security Police spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Arnold Hans, Secretary of the Windhoek Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Emmanuel Mwatara and Mr Alex Kamaunju both of Katutura, Windhoek, were being held in terms of AG Proclamation 9 of 1980, pending an investigation. He did not elaborate.

The Proclamation provides for the detention of persons for up to one month. The SA Catholic Bishops' conference has condemned Mr Hans' detention in a statement issued in Pretoria this week. He was detained on January 29. Mr Kamaunju was detained on the same day and Mr Mwatara the day before. Meanwhile six SWAPO officials are being released from prison in Gobabis near the Botswana border today after serving four of their six months jail sentences. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Feb 82 p 1]

DRAFT EXTENSION--The SWA Territory Force have extended the registration period for the national service of all young men between the ages of 16 to 25 from the end of February to March 31. Those who have not enlisted for compulsory military training are reminded to do so. Men of all population groups who were born between the years 1957 and 1966 and who are not in possession of a military registration card will be liable for prosecution after March 31. All school-goers are exempted from military call-up. Registrations can be done at all schools, police stations and military bases. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Feb 82 p 1]

SWAPO RAID ON OWAMBO--Windhoek--Armed SWAPO terrorists have attacked the home in northern South West Africa of a member of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, Mr Emmanuel Shipelele. The attack was launched in the Ukolonkadhi tribal area, but reports yesterday did not mention when the strike took place. A bodyguard was slightly injured in the raid in which a shop and a nearby kraal belonging to Mr Shipelele's home had come under fire. In the December strike, the leader of a SWAPO group had been shot dead. Mr Shipelele was away from home when the latest incident occurred.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/735

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS VALUE OF WORLD BANK

AB101301 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Bida agriculture project is only one of the many ongoing World Bank assisted agricultural development projects in the country. There are others in Sokoto, Kwara, Kano, Bauchi and Kaduna states, to name a few. The projects were initiated in 1974. At that time the government wanted to make them central to the overall national strategy for dealing with the food, agricultural and rural development problems facing the nation.

With the assumption of office of the present administration in 1979, a "green revolution" program was announced. This was also aimed at effectively combating the food and agricultural problems which were yet to be solved. The "green revolution," in its turn, also looked on the World Bank assisted projects as an essential ingredient in the fight against our declining agricultural output and acute food shortage. And so the current national development plan proposes to extend this World Bank assisted projects to all the states of the federation. In theory, this is all very well.

The World Bank, founded in 1944 and officially known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is a specialized agency of the United Nations whose function is the provision of financial and other assistance for the economic development of member countries. It has been hailed in recent years as the largest, and perhaps, the most dynamic agency for development financing, especially in third world countries. But the activities of the bank are now raising pointed questions. For it is a well-known fact that a small group of Western nations provide the bulk of the bank's capital and, therefore, is said (?to be looking to its operations). Also World Bank officials have been known to declare that, like any other bank, their primary concern is to raise capital and make profits; the explanation for this assertion being that if capital is not raised, capital will not be available for lending.

One then begins to wonder how genuine the intentions of the World Bank are, and whether or not it should remain as a main source of development finance and know-how, especially in the light of criticisms now being expressed in various quarters. These criticisms have to do with the conceptualization, starting and implementation of the various projects undertaken with World Bank help around the country. Re-

cently the governor of Niger state, Alhaji Anwal Ibrahim, expressed concern over the impact of such a gigantic project which, he said, has not been felt by the people of the state. The complaint of the governor of Niger state about the Bida project not making noticeable impact in his state, has been expressed in other places about similar projects. For example, in a study of the World Bank project in Funtua, Kaduna State, undertaken for the United Nations, Prof Akin Mabobujeh of the University of Ibadan, spoke of indications of a divergence between national goals and policies and the objective of the project. Looking at the target set for the Funtua project between 1974 and 1980, he found that whereas the estimated expenditure on salaries and allowances, housing and labor charges for World Bank staff, were exceeded by nearly 5 million naira--much of it expended in foreign exchange--only 60 percent of the estimated target of farm inputs, crucial for the success of the entire venture was achieved.

Also in negotiations now going on between the bank and the Kaduna State Government, the bank is said to be demanding frightening figures of salaries and allowances for its staff. A staggering 60 million naira--mostly in foreign exchange--out of the 93 million naira to be provided by the bank over a 4-year period, is to be set aside for this purpose. The World Bank will seem to be dictating unacceptable terms to recipient governments--as to recruitment and control of staff, and the (?sort) and type of equipment to be purchased. Staffing must, as far as possible, be Nigerians so as to ensure an effective transfer of know-how and guarantee accountability and continuity.

Those who, as representatives of our various governments, are charged with negotiating these contracts that will affect the lives of millions of Nigerians, must resist the temptation to accept the (?outward) propaganda which implies that foreign experts know what is best for this country. Nigeria cannot under the present circumstances to (?prove) to long term development aspirations of our people, side by side with the desire for foreign capital so as to take decisions that would be, in what has been estimated to be, in our best interest.

CSO: 4700/732

COURT DETAINS 20 FOR AMBUSH ON MINISTER

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text]

TWENTY persons were on Monday arraigned before a Kano magistrate's court in connection with the ambush on the entourage of the Minister of Commerce, Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf, last week.

They were alleged to have committed the offence of culpable homicide contrary to section 221 of the penal code.

According to the First Information Report (FIR), the accused persons on January 18 this year, unlawfully assembled and armed themselves with bows, arrows, sticks, axes, iron rods, matchets and daggers and at-

tacked the minister's entourage and those who came to welcome him at Sakwa village in Gwaram Local Government Area of Kano State.

The report also revealed that the number of deaths during the ambush had risen from two to five.

The names of those killed were given as — Mato Gaya, Abdu Maidawa, Mayau Gwaram, Idi Gajere, Sakwa, and Adamu Abdu.

The accused persons were also alleged to have destroyed vehicles, houses and other properties by setting them on fire.

The prosecutor, detective Michael Yusufu prosecuting objected to bail for the accused persons saying that three other

persons were still at large in connection with the case and also that if the accused person were released on bail, investigations could be prejudiced.

He said he was opposing bail under section 341(1) and (11) of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC).

The presiding magistrate, Mrs. M. M. Ochoga, over-ruled the application for bail by the counsel for the accused persons Mr. K. B. Akaahs and ordered that the accused be remanded in prison custody while the case was adjourned till February 16, this year, for mention.

All the accused persons pleaded not guilty.

The accused persons include — Adamu Ciroma, (50), (not the Minister of Industries),

Alhaji Abdullahi Abubakar (52),

Mununi Musa (35), Yusufu Inuwa (25), Alhaji Sule Danbirin, Abdul Ishaku (25), Alhaji Sule Danbirin, Abdul Ishaku (25), Yakubu Mohammed (25), Ali Halilu (35), Aliyu Mohammed (30), and Ibrahim Iyaya (45).

Others include Mohammed Adamu, Mohammed Dumau (60), Shehu Kangkudi (25), Shehu Babaji (48), Isa Shehu (54), Musa Mohammed (46), Adamu Liman (50), Idi Umaru (27), Hussaini Shugaba (27) and Sabo Maruta (42).

Meanwhile, a police statement on the ambush said 27 houses were set ablaze.

So far, the Kano State Commissioner for Local Government, Alhaji Da'u Aliyu has visited the scene of the incident and assured that the state government would come to the aid of the victims.

VILLAGERS DAMAGE SHELL WELLS, PIPELINES IN PROTEST

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 16

[Text]

OIL production in about 100 oil wells owned by the Shell Company at Idu-Ekpeye in the Ahoada Local Government area of Rivers State has been suspended as police clashed with protesting villagers.

Reports reaching the New Nigerian in Ahoada said that fighting broke out between the Idu-Ekpeye community and the police when the villagers attempted to confront oil workers in the area.

The villagers were said to be protesting against unfulfilled promises by the Shell Company to build roads, supply good drinking water and electricity in the area.

About two people had already died of gun shots while 10 others were lying critically ill at the Ahoada General Hospital as at the week-end.

Four policemen are also reported to be receiving treatment for injuries sustained during the clash.

Earlier, the villagers had blocked all the roads leading to the oil wells with huge woods while some oil pipelines were badly damaged by rioters.

When information about the incident reached the Ahoada police station, the Divisional Police Officer (DPO), Mr. L. A. Efebor, went to the scene to see things for himself, but was chased away by the armed villagers.

Meanwhile, the oil wells are said to have been recovered by the police while about 150 people from the area including a traditional ruler, have been arrested.

A source from Shell Nigeria Company Limited told the New Nigerian that the company had sustained a huge loss following the damage done to oil pipelines and wells in Idu-Ekpeye.

When interviewed, Mr. Efebor, said that he was not in a position to speak to the press on the issue but referred us to the Commissioner of Police in Port Harcourt.

A group of reporters who drove to the area to assess the amount of damage done by the irate villagers were intercepted on the way by hundreds of fierce looking Mobile policemen who tied palm fronds on their heads and rifles.

They told the newsmen that the town was not safe.

REFINERY SAID RECEIVING 40,000 BARRELS OF CRUDE DAILY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Text]

ABOUT 40,000 barrels of crude oil are being pumped through the pipeline from Warri into the Kaduna Refinery daily.

The Production Manager of the Nigerian National Corporation, Kaduna, Dr. T. John, who disclosed this yesterday stated that five depots as well as five pumping stations had been constructed in parts of Northern States to alleviate fuel shortage.

He was briefing the Chairman of the NNPC, Mr. Horatio Agedah on the progress being made by the Kaduna Refinery since it became operational.

He told the chairman that the pumping of the finished petroleum products from Warri Refinery would be discontinued from February 1, this year, to carry out minor repairs and overhauling. He said the repairs would last six weeks.

Another report from Lagos said Nigeria produced 47,467 barrels of crude oil and exported 38,307,067 barrels in November last year.

A statement issued in Lagos yesterday by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) indicated that the figures represent an average daily production of 1.58 million bar-

rels and export of 1.28 million barrels per day.

They also show an increase of about 27 per cent in production and 15 per cent in export on the preceding month, according to the NNPC statement.

The statement said that the increase in production and export showed the continued for Nigerian crude oil in the world market.

The statement said that 5,012,477 barrels of crude oil was supplied to the three domestic refineries for processing. These refineries operated satisfactorily throughout the month under review, the statement said.

It said that crude oil supplied under the offshore processing agreement during the month was 1,389,016 barrels.

The posted prices for the Nigerian crude oil were N26.19 per barrel for the high quality grade, and N25.17 per barrel for the medium grade, while the corresponding official selling prices were N23.66 per barrel and N22.76 per barrel respectively.

The statement said that prices remained constant throughout the month under review with adjustments for the approved discounts as applicable.

STEEL INDUSTRY SAID ASSURED OF ADEQUATE PROTECTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 21

[Text]

MINISTER of Steel, Malam Mamman Ali Makele has assured the nation's steel industry of adequate protection. He however reiterated that Federal Government guidelines on steel development have to be followed at all costs.

He told the New Nigerian in Lagos last Wednesday that all the steel companies were established as autonomous limited liability businesses and should be run on that basis.

What the government might not accept, he said, is a situation where it is not fully kept informed on matters relating to the day to day running of a business in which it has a huge investment.

"We have invested billions of Naira in public funds in the steel business and as such, we must ensure that it is properly run," Malam Makele said.

This was the minister's first reaction to a recent call by the General Manager of Delta Steel Company, Mr. Fred Brume, that the industry should be protected against civil service bureaucracy.

The minister said that while he shared the concern of the company executive it must be realized that business is business whether privately owned or government owned.

"We do realize that we have to protect the huge investment involved but not to the extent of letting them do what they like," he said.

Speaking on the condition of service for steel workers, Malam Makele disclosed that if the report of Onosode Presidential Commission on Parastatals is positive, the workers should be out of the civil service unified structure for good.

He said both himself and the Board of Delta Steel made a very strong representation to the commission regarding the issue.

He said that his recommendations to the commission were based on the recognition of the followings:

- (A) The importance of the steel industry in the nation's economy.
- (B) The difficult and hazzardous condition of working in a

steel plant, and (c) the fact that steel workers require special training both academic and on the job and that if those trained must be retained, they should be given incentives.

Apart from wages he said, the company is also providing both housing and transportation for its workers.

Malam Makele appealed to the workers to be patient until the government white paper on the Onosode report is out.

"We shall definitely take care of the workers," he said.

The Aladja Steel Complex would be commissioned by the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari on January 29, 1982.

Powerful delegations led by cabinet rank ministers are being expected from Western Germany, Austria and India, the home countries of the builders of the complex.

Governor Ambrose Alli was also reported to have made a television appeal to Bendelites to turn out in large numbers to cheer the president on the day of the commissioning.

PROBLEMS IN LOCAL AUTO INDUSTRY DETAILED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Jan 82 p 32

[Text]

THE Volkswagen of Nigeria Limited re-opened after a temporary three-week closure.

The company's plant along Badagry Road, Lagos was recently closed as a result of unfavourable business situation in the domestic automobile market which led to a large stock of unsold Beetle cars.

A statement signed by the Public Relations Manager of the company, Mr. Linus Mba explained that they were forced to close temporarily because of a sales forecast which never materialized.

The statement disclosed that the company increased its daily production to 154 units a day, about 114 per cent increase, in anticipation of the restoration of car loans.

Loans approved so far, the statement said, made little or no impact on the auto market for domestic assemblers.

Apart from this, the company reported that cars and light commercial vehicles imported fully built up (FBU) were allowed to flood the country. According to the statement, more than 40,000 units of these vehicles came

through the Tin Can Port alone at the end of 1981.

The company also complained of the influx of Japanese panel vans which were imported under a licence that enjoyed a duty rate of five per cent lower than that of the completely knocked down (CKD) set of Beetle cars. The so-called panel vans are used mostly as passenger cars.

The company therefore, called on the Federal Government to take urgent steps to protect the future of the automobile industry in the country.

'The industry', it said, 'apart from providing jobs for Nigerians promotes the technological growth of the country'.

In another development, more than 500 employees of the Volkswagen of Nigeria on Monday staged a peaceful demonstration to the National Assembly in protest against the massive importation of Japanese cars in the country.

The employees were led to the National Assembly by the chairman of the Volkswagen branch of the Automobile, Boat-yards, Transport Equipment and Allied Senior Staff Association, Mr. J.O. Omomagiomi.

The workers carried placards and chanted songs and slogans depicting their plight.

PROCESSING MACHINES TO PHASE OUT RICE IMPORTATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jan 82 p 9

[Article by Ibrahim N. Salihu]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has said efforts are now being made to import good quality rice-processing machines with a view to a gradual phasing out of imported rice.

The President, who was addressing a general reception held in his honour at Birnin Kebbi last Tuesday explained that the measure was aimed at cutting down the rate of, if not stopping altogether, our dependence on imported food items, especially rice.

Alhaji Shehu Shagari said the machines would, therefore, be used in the processing of the locally produced variety such that it would be equal, if not superceding the quality of the imported one.

The President also felt this would help our quest for progress, self reliance on food production, conserve our foreign exchange, give job opportunities to our people and help in boosting the nation's agricultural production.

He said all hands should, therefore, be on deck to help

boost our agricultural outputs, adding that Gwandu emirate in particular, had fertile land for good rice yields.

The President urged everybody not to relent in their contributions to the society and reminded all not to rely on the government to do everything for us.

He said he had taken note of the demands they had put forward. He thanked them for the gift of a decorated horse and a copy of Liya'ul Hikan — a book written by Sheikh Abdullahi Fodio of Gwandu, given to him by the Emir of Gwandu.

Earlier, at his palace, the Emir of Gwandu, Alhaji Haruna Al Rashid, had told the President that while they hated pressing him with requests, they also could not resist the urge to say something.

He then requested for a bridge across River Kwara to Ka'oje so that people from his emirate could get a link with their brothers at will.

BRIEFS

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT EMBARGO ENDED--The federal government has lifted the embargo on employment imposed late last year. The minister of justice and attorney general of the federation, Chief Richard Akinjide, disclosed this in a lecture he delivered at a conference on human rights. Commenting on the issue, the secretary to the federal government, Alhaji Shehu Musa, confirmed that the order for the lifting of the ban was given by President Shehu Shagari. He said that a relevant circular would be issued to the director of budgets next week. The embargo on employment was one of the austerity measures taken by the government as a result of the decline in oil revenue. [Text] [AB070758 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/732

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ON BROADENING TIES--Kigali, 12 Feb (AFP)--Rwanda ought to diversity its relations and especially develop contacts with the Scandinavian and eastern countries, Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, the Rwandan head of state, declared this week. At a government council meeting, the president indicated that it was necessary to draw up new programs of cooperation which correspond to the needs of Rwanda and to the political orientations of its partners. The head of state recommended that traditional diplomacy based on self-interest be abandoned, especially at this time of economic crisis where some countries are tempted to isolate themselves, he added. In a recent interview with the AFP, President Habyarimana stated that he was expecting an increase in French aid to Rwanda from the next visit of Jean Pierre-cot, the French minister of cooperation and development to Rwanda. I have personally received assurances of an increase in aid from the French promise of an aid increase to Rwanda from the French-Rwandan joint commission meeting which will be presided over by Mr Cot. The joint commission is scheduled to meet in the course of next week. [Text] [AB121756 Paris AFP in French 1621 GMT 12 Feb 82]

CSO: 4719/552

PREMIER DISCUSSES RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMS

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 98 Jan 82 pp 5, 6

Article by A. Ndiaye Bajdin: "Habib Thiam Before the Deputies--Authority, Lucidity, and Courage"

Excerpts "From this day, I take up the challenges of the 80's." That is the promise made by comrade Abdou Diouf, the head of state, to the nation in his message of 1 January 1981. Since then the government, led by comrade Habib Thiam, the prime minister, has set to work with courage and lucidity to carry out the program of action laid down for it by the head of state: to follow out the economic and financial recovery plan which comrade Abdou Diouf, then prime minister, presented to the National Assembly on 19 December 1979.

It was to give an account of the achievements of that economic and financial recovery plan that Prime Minister Habib Thiam appeared before the National Assembly on 11 December 1981. His account, that of "a government which does what it says and says what it does," left nothing in the dark: neither our achievement in the face of a particularly difficult international situation, nor the problems we met with.

Comrade Habib Thiam's exposition was also a true appeal for national solidarity, for in his view, and quite rightly, "it is our common determination and our profound unity, whatever its diversity of expression, which will enable us to contend with adverse winds and tides, and so triumph over ignorance, sink our roots in our cultural identity, and allow every Senegalese citizen to live in dignity from the fruits of his labor in a society we wish to be socialist and democratic."

That will to national solidarity was given effective expression by the constitutional amendment of 6 May 1981, which sanctioned the integral multiparty system that "henceforth permits free expression of all shades of opinion in the political life of our country. The opening to democracy, of course, has its requirements, particularly that of respect for public order, for the republican order which, as was said by comrade Abdou Diouf in his first message to the nation, 'will reign thanks to a firm, just, and strict authority in a strong and respected state.'"

Hardly had those measures been hailed, within and without our borders, as an exemplary proof of democracy, when the socialist government introduced in the National Assembly a bill "giving the Supreme Court strengthened powers of control over elections in order better to guarantee equality of citizens in the exercise of their rights. Establishment of the court to repress accumulation of illicit wealth, which is already set up, is an outgrowth of the same concern for social justice."

Gambia: "If It Had To Be Done Over. . .

"Our concern to strengthen democracy is expressed on the international level by a determination to cooperate with all countries sharing our ideals of peace, justice, liberty, and respect for human rights." Thus does Prime Minister Habib Thiam reaffirm one of the constant elements of our foreign policy, which consists of joining those who share in our struggle for a world which would assure attainment of the legitimate aspirations of all peoples, and it is that cooperation which led us this year to intervene in Gambia in response to the appeal by the head of state of that country, and in keeping with the agreements linking Gambia and Senegal.

To those who persist in condemning our armed intervention in Gambia, comrade Habib Thiam responded in clear terms which must remove the least doubt as to our determination to fulfill our commitments. "I would like to reaffirm here, quite simply," he said, "that if it had to be repeated, we would do so, for our credibility is at stake: a country that respects itself must honor its commitments. I add that the case also concerned our own security, indeed our existence as an independent and sovereign state."

Having struck the balance--an eminently positive one--of our everyday actions to consolidate our democracy, comrade Habib Thiam took up, clearly and lucidly, the very important evaluation of our economic and financial recovery plan. Here, too, the address was clear and precise, even anticipating all questions which might be raised by its application.

First came the review of objectives which the plan, now in its second year of operation, was to attain. "For the medium term," he recalled, "it is a matter of restoring a lasting equilibrium in public finances and balance of payments, but also of reviving production by profound reforms of economic policy in terms of stimulation of productive investments and management of the quasi-public sector.

Control of Expenditures

Unhappily, because of the international situation which remains unfavorable for the economies of developing countries, the results obtained have not matched our expectations "owing to compression of budgeted revenue brought about by the economic recession and the heavy burden of foreign debt." That is why our austerity policy will be continued and amplified--which policy,

moreover, has begun to produce beneficial effects. Thus 2,165 officials, who were in irregular situations, were removed from the payroll at the end of August 1981.

This reorganization effort will be pursued so that we may gain control of the aggregate of wages in the central administration, and extended to public enterprises, of which the state expects that they will participate more dynamically in our economic and social development policy. A good decision by comrade Habib Thiam: "they will inform me of results achieved, and will be judged accordingly."

For its part, the socialist government intends to set the example: equipment expenditures for fiscal 1980-81 were limited to Fr 45 billion, 20 percent less than for the prior period. Increased revenues through a rise in value-added tax rates, service fees, and the special tax on petroleum products, inclusion in the budget of tax receipts hitherto allocated to special Treasury accounts--all these are complementary measures which have enabled our economy to avoid foundering as predicted by our opponents.

That is why Prime Minister Habib Thiam considers that such measures, "within the framework of the recovery plan, should increase collections and bring ordinary receipts to Fr 131 billion in 1981-82, or Fr 5.5 billion above estimates in the initial finance legislation."

To better reinvigorate the quasi-public sector, and especially to reorganize it so that it may play a more determining role in the country's development, the government is presently doing its utmost to limit its weight in the economy by instituting model contracts or letters of intent which will determine for each enterprise the objectives, resources, and obligations of the firm and the state.

Promotion of Exports

Our rehabilitation policy is also applied to matters of external finance. As noted by comrade Habib Thiam, "our external assets are largely negative, the balance of payments deficit is growing, and our excessive foreign debt does not allow us properly to settle our domestic debt, with the consequence that a number of our enterprises are endangered. Solutions have therefore been sought with international financial organizations and friendly countries, whose assistance to us "reflects, better than speeches, their confidence in our economic policy."

To stimulate exports, our government has in the past year instituted a mechanism of credit and credit insurance for exports administered by SONAGA [National Commercial Guarantee and Assistance Company]. Comrade Habib Thiam has disclosed that the system is functioning satisfactorily for textiles, fertilizers, agricultural products, and canned fish. Thus by mid 1981, 162 subsidy requests had been submitted to the customs service, corresponding to exports valued at nearly Fr 6 billion.

It is no longer a secret to anyone that the growing burden of our petroleum bill seriously handicaps our development. From Fr 29 billion in 1979 it rose to 65 billion in 1981, despite our reduced consumption of petroleum products. That situation was made worse by a considerable decrease in our exports of peanut products, which as the prime minister disclosed "did not reach Fr 10 billion in 1981--barely a third of earnings from exports of fish products."

Debt Reduction

Consequently, the first measure to impose itself was to reduce our short and medium term indebtedness, and to lighten foreign debt service by negotiation, within the framework of the Paris Club, for rescheduling of our foreign debt to a total of Fr 22 billion, "or nearly half of the debt service charges." That means, explains the prime minister, "that the sum we were to pay back during the present fiscal year is spread over a 9-year period." There is also special assistance which has been provided by France, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, and the IMF. Concerning that institution, comrade Habib Thiam disclosed that "we drew Fr 15.8 billion in September 1981" and that a second drawing of "Fr 7.8 billion will be made by the close of 1981."

The prime minister's statement also took up the priority sector of agriculture and the government's policy in the interest of the rural world: a considerable increase in prices to producers, of 40 percent for peanuts, 25 percent for millets and sorghums, and 13 percent for cotton; maintenance of prices for capital goods at the present level despite cost increases; absorption of over Fr 20 billion of peasant indebtedness in a more than difficult financial context; modification of the seed price list and supply of good quality peanut seed to all farmers; and reform of the marketing system. Those efforts by our government were greatly appreciated by the rural world, which steadfastly reaffirms its confidence in the administration.

Strong in that confidence, our government intends to do ever more and better. After the bad rainy seasons we have experienced, which caused the death of 400,000 cattle and 250,000 small ruminants, comrade Habib Thiam had committed himself to leave no stone unturned to save our herd. He has kept his word: 13,500 tons of feed have been distributed at the very modest price of Fr 30 per kg.

Maritime Credit

The fisheries subsector was also taken up by the prime minister. It is one which depends essentially on establishment of Maritime Credit, administered by SOFISEDII [Senegalese Financial Company for the Development of Industry and Tourism], whose objectives are to modernize our fleets and to permit the nations [as published] to take an ever-growing part in marine fishing activities.

Considerable credits, totaling over Fr 300 million in loans, have already been granted, and available credit comes to several billion francs.

Water Resources

During his official visit to the Sine-Saloum, President Abdou Diouf promised the people of that region to pursue water resources development more vigorously. A special plan was immediately drawn up and is already in progress. It aims to provide equipped wells for 302 villages, of which 27 are district seats, 195 rural community seats, 65 large village centers, and 15 border villages--the whole for Fr 10 billion. The prime minister then dwelt at length on small community development projects, which are the best means of bringing rural youths into the channels of production.

The Petroleum Sector

Material reduction of our energy dependence is a priority objective of our government. In this regard the prime minister disclosed that a first well will be started in late January or early February in the Casamance, at Kafountine to be exact, "where the infrastructures are already completed for this project, whose cost will be Fr 5 billion." "And," he continued, "we have started the process which will lead to development by the PETROSEN company, created this year, of a small portion of the oil deposit discovered at sea off the Casamance.

Comrade Habib Thiam's address received prolonged applause. Not all the government's program has been accomplished, due solely to a particularly difficult international situation. But after a single year in power, the balance is positive.

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HISTORY OF PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS RELATED

London SECHABA in English Nov 81 pp 15-23

[Feature article entitled: "Pages From History--What is PAC"]

[Text]

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) has been making a lot of noise internationally and — this is interesting — very little inside the country. It is our duty on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the ANC and in paying homage to the founding fathers of the ANC to put the record straight, to tell the story of what is the PAC, what do they want to achieve and what methods did they use. We confine ourselves to the first two years of their existence — after all they did not live longer than that, at least in South Africa. But like all naughty children, the effects of their "infantile disorder" are still with us today, especially here outside the country.

The Origins

Since the mid-1950's, especially after the adoption of the Freedom Charter and the establishment of the Congress Alliance a small minority within the ANC started to grumble. Their voices and intentions became obvious at the Transvaal Provincial Conference of the ANC which was held under the auspices of the National Executive Committee at Orlando, Johannesburg, on November 1st-2nd, 1958. They tried to "pack" the conference with their supporters

obviously with the aim of "seizing power". But these supporters failed to qualify as delegates. They tried to break the conference by force — for the second time they failed. They withdrew to form a new organisation. In April 1959 the PAC was born. It is worth noting that the founding conference of the PAC was held "in the luxurious premises of the library of the United States Information Service (USIS) in Johannesburg ... Thus the dark schemes of American imperialists' subversion of the successful development of the national liberation revolution against apartheid fascism were clearly exposed to the light of day."

Their Theories

What were their "grievances" and demands? They claimed "to be the direct heir and legitimate successor to the original Congress which was founded in 1912". This was justified by a "discovery" that the original Congress "died" in 1943 "when its constitution was scrapped" and the "new one" also "died" in 1953 "with the birth of the (multi-racial) Congress Alliance and was finally buried in December, 1957, with the incorporation of the Charter into

its new constitution". They therefore referred to the ANC as "the Charterist Congress, its adherents as the Charterists, and its policy, programme and philosophic outlook as Charterism". They accused the Congress Alliance of being "a union of exploiters and the exploited" and the ANC was supposed to have "betrayed the material interests of the African people. They have sacrificed these interests upon the political altar of an ungodly alliance, an alliance of slave-owner, slave driver and

slave" and the African members of the Congress Alliance are "self-confessed lackeys and flunkies of the white ruling class and the Indian merchant class". The ANC was led by a "white pseudo-leftist directorate". By adopting the Freedom Charter the ANC had repudiated the 1949 Programme of Action. The PAC rejected cooperation with other sections of the country's population because they preferred to be a "mouthpiece of the African people" and not of the "people of South Africa".

Inconsistencies

Before we answer to these accusations — and therefore put the record straight — it is worth pointing out that the Freedom Charter was not the bone of contention and the cooperation between the ANC and the other population groups could not be the cause of differences because these elements accepted the Xuma-Dadoo-Naicker Pact of 1947 which was ratified and endorsed in subsequent ANC annual conferences. These PAC adherents participated in the Defiance Campaign which involved all population groups. This campaign was planned by a Joint Planning Council consisting of the representatives from the ANC and the SAIC and the plan was then approved at the Bloemfontein Conference in 1951.

In its preamble, the plan categorically states that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, and before and during the campaign itself, the ANC and SAIC invited all who love democracy, irrespective of race, colour or creed to participate in the defiance of unjust laws. Those who later became PAC members did not object nor did they

condemn the preamble to the plan or the prosecution of the campaign in alliance with other "non-African" groups in the country.

Therefore it is correct to conclude that the reasons for their breakaway lie elsewhere. But before we analyse the roots and reasons for this phenomenon — indeed it was a phenomenon — let us state the obvious fact that African nationalism has always been a contradictory phenomenon with different and at times antagonistic trends and tendencies. These differences of opinion were not a new phenomenon in our movement — at times the source of these differences was external in origin i.e. outside our ranks as a liberation movement. Let us take the example of R. V. Selope Thema as an illustration of this fact.

Away from Struggle

Selope Thema was born in Mafame in Northern Transvaal on February 10, 1886. He went to Lovedale for education. In 1912 S.M. Makgatho, then President of the Transvaal ANC came to Pietersburg to form an ANC branch. Selope Thema became the branch secretary. He started to organise the ANC in the Northern Transvaal. Early in 1915 Selope Thema left Pietersburg "after having organised a strong branch of Congress which was destined to play a prominent part in the years that followed".

He found his way to Johannesburg where he immediately came into contact with the ANC headquarters — his long cherished wish, if not ambition — and came to know the editor and important role of Abantu-Batho, the official organ of the ANC. Thema confesses — in his unpublished autobiography — that Abantu-Batho "helped me in my journalistic endeavour and made it possible for me to express my views on questions that affected Africans". The message of unity which came out week by week in the columns of Abantu-Batho carried with it the vision of freedom and thus sent a thrill of hope throughout the country. At the end of 1915 he was elected Secretary-General of the ANC under the presidency of John Dube — Sol. Plaatje, the ANC Secretary-General was in England at the time. When Thema went on an ANC

delegation to England in 1919 he was interviewed by Sylvia Pankhurst, the editor of the left-wing weekly, "Worker".

Again there were other influences which disturbed Thema's political career. The visit of Dr. Aggrey — liberal Gold Coast African then resident in the US — to South Africa in 1921 and the subsequent activities of some white liberals notably Howard Pim, Dr. C.E. Loram, Rheinhold-Jones and others who later launched what became known as the Joint Councils — a liberal institution of Africans and whites, a form of "race relations exercise".

Thema had to pay dearly for joining the Joint Councils. Letanka, the Vice-President of the ANC attacked him and "I was forced to resign my position of provincial secretary to the Congress".

This was Selope Thema's first step out of the movement. He, together with Le Grange and Paver, launched the Bantu World (later known as The World) in 1932 and ended up joining the Moral Rearmament in the 1950s.

In 1950 he led a group, the ANC National Minded Bloc which attacked the united front the ANC was forging and called the ANC leaders "paid agents of the Indian merchants". Selope Thema was ultimately expelled from the ANC.

A striking Feature

We relate this story of Selope Thema because it demonstrates a trend within the liberation movement — a trend away from politics of liberation to downright reformism. What about Bhengu's Bantu National Congress which called for a "purified Bantu" organisation and no cooperation with Indian and other population groups? Or Dr Xuma's allegation that the ANC has "lost its identity as a national liberation movement with a policy of its own and a distinctly African leadership"? By the way he played an important role in the forties in laying a foundation for the unity he denounced in the 'fifties.

We are far from maintaining that the PAC was a resurrection of these forces but there is a common thread running through all of them. Analysing the policy

of the PAC as propounded by P. Nkutsou Raboroko, Duma Nokwe, then Secretary-General of the ANC, stated:

"A striking feature of their policy is its silence on the fundamental political and economic rights of the people. Do they accept the principle of adult universal suffrage? Would they distribute the land and wealth of South Africa to all? Or do they believe that only the Africans, as indigenous, are entitled to fundamental political rights? Do they avoid any concrete policy on these questions precisely because they refuse to be committed one way or the other?"

Besides this "silence on the fundamental political and economic rights of the people" there was another aspect to the policy of the PAC what one can call a "semantic revolution": "Sometimes one feels sheer anarchy is loosed upon the world of language".

Robert Sobukwe, their first President, found it difficult to resist the temptation to "manipulate" language. At the "inaugural convention" of the PAC he told his followers that "multi-racialism" is "racialism multiplied, which probably is what the term connotes" and by implication that is what the ANC and its allies stand for. And he went further:

"Politically we stand for a government of the Africans for the Africans by the Africans, with everybody who owes his loyalty only to Africa and accepts the democratic rule of an African majority being regarded as an African.

We guarantee no minority rights because we are fighting precisely that group exclusiveness which those who plead for minority rights would like to perpetuate. It is our view that if we guaranteed individual liberties, we have given the highest guarantee necessary and possible".

There are problems with this speech. As for the formulation in this quotation they are dangerous to say the least. Here the word "African" means all things to all men. It is all subjective: you need to owe loyalty only to Africa and "accept democratic rule of an African majority" then you are an African! But why did they close their doors to "Africans of Dutch, English or even Indian" or other extraction? Was it

not Madzunya, one of their leaders, who said: "No white man is sincere?"

Dangers in PAC nationalism

The dangers with the PAC policy is that this "majority nationalism" which does not take into consideration the interests and aspirations of "minorities" — "We guarantee no minority rights" — would lead to "minority nationalism", exclusivism; breaking the broad democratic front of patriotic forces which the ANC was building. They were pushing everybody into this ghetto and therefore making it easy for the enemy to rule and ruin us. There is no class analysis; the interests of the masses are ignored; to be done is to "guarantee individual liberties" which are regarded as "the highest guarantee necessary and possible". Individual guarantees for whom? Perhaps for the African "merchant class" — a term they like to use in reference to the Indians. As for the struggles of all oppressed people in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and even Europe it is regarded as irrelevant because Sobukwe emphasised "loyalty only to Africa".

Sharpeville and Langa

In the practical-political field they did not excel except in sabotaging ANC initiatives — the examples are so many, we shall confine ourselves to the one which is well known throughout the world; the Sharpeville massacres.

As early as December 1959 the ANC had finalised its plans for launching a nationwide campaign of massive resistance against the fascist regime. This campaign was to take the form of national stoppage of work, burning of passes etc. By March 1960, the ANC massive campaign was already underway throughout the length and breadth of South Africa. Thus the masses of oppressed people were successfully mobilised for the March 31 Anti-Pass National stoppage of work."

However on March 21 — 10 days before the start of the campaign — the PAC "issued a treacherous call to the people to go and stand outside police stations. To dupe and

confuse our people, the "leaders" of this organisation said that the call was being issued by the Congress — a generic title for the African National Congress among political and non-political circles in South Africa". What happened in Sharpeville and Langa is well known — 69 dead and many more injured. Writing about these Sharpeville incidents Jack Simons remarked:

"Taken by itself, the campaign did not amount to much. Only at Sharpeville and Langa was there a big response to Sobukwe's appeal. PAC's action was smaller than the

recent upsurge at Zeerust, Cato Manor, Windhoek or Paarl. It was the shooting that made March 21st a red letter day. The shots echoed round the globe, caused a panic in ruling circles, sent the share market rocketing downward, unleashed a storm of criticism of racial policies, produced the State of Emergency, precipitated the banning of the ANC and PAC and changed life for many people."

This is not to say that the ANC does not sympathise with those who lost relatives and friends at Sharpeville and Langa; on the

contrary we have more reason to mourn because these people were largely ANC members who were confused by PAC false propaganda and misinformation.

Many leaders of the ANC spent lots of time explaining to its membership and the community at large about the essence and character of the PAC. Meetings were held, leaflets were distributed and articles were written in progressive journals. One of them was Dan Tloome. He wrote a series of articles on the subject of PAC in Fighting Talk. In the first of this series he revealed another aspect of the PAC, namely lies. He wrote:

"Have the Africanists anything to offer besides cheap and vulgar abuse of the Congress leaders? Yes, they have lies. Big lies and little lies, lies of a truly breathtaking audacity."

What is POQO?

There are many of these lies. One of these is that POQO is "an underground codename for the PAC" as Matthew Nkoana says. Indeed it was no other than Potlako Leballo, in a characteristic fashion, revealed at a press conference in Maseru, Lesotho in 1963 that PAC is one and the same as POQO. There are two problems with this declaration. Firstly it is not true but even if it were true, why should a "leader of a movement" reveal a "codename" in a press conference at a place of security for himself? What about his "followers" in the country "underground".

This brings us to the question: what is then POQO? Perhaps one should start by giving a background to its emergence in 1962 — not in 1959 when the PAC was founded. It all started in Stellenbosch, a little wine-farming town in the Boland about 30 miles from Cape Town, the legislative capital of South Africa. It is a unique town that features prominently in the history of oppression in South Africa. It is named after the only Coloured Governor in the history of South Africa — Simon van der Stel who took over control of the Cape from Jan van Riebeeck, the Dutch who established the first white settlement in South Africa.

It is also the town where Dr. Malan, the former Prime Minister and "father of apartheid" lived and from where, together with other leaders of the now ruling Nationalist Party, he gave the world the term "apartheid". It is at Stellenbosch, at the University named after the town, that the former Prime Minister Dr. Verwoerd, the "father of Bantustans" received his education, academic and political.

It is also at Stellenbosch, the town that feeds Afrikaner nationalism, that POQO — "the underground terrorist movement was first introduced to the world". This was in April 1962. A number of African farm labourers were sentenced in the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court for attempted murder. It was said that, acting on the instructions of their "leaders" in Cape Town, they had sharpened car springs and made pangas from them "in preparation for an attempt to murder the farm foreman and his family, set fire to the farm buildings and then march on Stellenbosch, firing buildings on the way."

This was the first time POQO — as a movement — was heard of, at least outside Stellenbosch or rather the Western Cape. The term itself means "pure" or in political terminology "we go it alone". Um Afrika poqo would mean a "pure African". Though this was the first indication that there existed in South Africa a movement whose cry was "kill or be killed" it was "not until months after the trial that it became possible to establish a definite pattern of thought and activity of the POQO movement".

It is true that in the Western Cape there was some cooperation between POQO and PAC. But things were not running smoothly. POQO consisted of young men from among the unemployed as well as the low-paid African workers — especially the farm labourers of the Western Cape, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Wellington and Worcester. At one stage there was a cell in De Aar but that soon collapsed. They are a frustrated and desperate lot who believe, fanatically, that Black domination must take over from white domination". At one time these two groups were rivals: POQO opposed bitterly those PAC men who openly flirted with the white Liberal

Party and its members and POQO called them "Katangese" — the treacherous ones who are playing the same role as Moïse Tshombe in the Congo.

The POQO group had no economic policy, no programme, no set of aims or beliefs except an ingrained belief in "African exclusiveness". It rejected cooperation with other population groups, believed that only the African can liberate the country and regarded white participation in the struggle as anathema.

By 1963 — when Leballo made his press conference "revelation" that POQO is PAC — POQO was on the decline. It had no mass base. In fact it was terrorising the people in the townships and locations:

"Groups of POQO members have conducted campaigns of terrorism against the African people, forcing them to pay 'a joining fee' of 25 cents. Those who refused were assaulted and their homes were stoned at night. In Langa, Paarl and Stellenbosch, the residents of the locations formed vigilantes to protect themselves from the organised terrorism of POQO.

Instead of achieving a following with this method of organisation, POQO instilled fear and hate into the hearts of the people".

This article in *Fighting Talk* — published a few months before Leballo's press conference — stated:

"Both groups — (PAC in the Western Cape and POQO) have little or no contact with the so-called "headquarters" of the Pan Africanists, neither do they have contact with PAC abroad ... POQO is not a national organisation. It is confined to the Western Cape, although people who have similar views and beliefs can be found throughout the country. It was not formed on the orders of the PAC's national leadership but was an inevitable reaction of young men driven by desperation into 'action — virtually any action'. Leaders are not chosen on political merit but on physical strength. There is no organisation cohesion, no constructive thinking in POQO. POQO activities, although used to an extent by the PAC abroad for its propaganda value, are in fact an embarrassment to them".

These were desperate young men who, because they had no legal way of fighting

the laws of apartheid, were looking for new ways of struggle and this was a search for inspired, but responsible leadership; for sacrifice but not needless suicide; militancy not wild recklessness.

When Leballo claimed POQO to be the PAC confirming Dan Tloome's assertion that the PAC "have lies. Big lies and little lies, lies of a truly breathtaking audacity".

Some Conclusions

In a penetrating article on the PAC Sisulu pointed out that the PAC sought to impose the experience of other African countries to a totally different situation in South Africa. Due to differences of historical development and present conditions, African liberation movements in many other parts of the African continent did not find allies in their struggle among other population groups. The PAC unfortunately mistook this or "misunderstood" or distorted this to imply or mean that Africans oppose such alliances on principle. They were negating our experiences and our contribution to the African revolution and

therefore moving against the tide of history and the African revolution. The PAC, Sisulu said, used Africanism as a sort of escape from discipline, the hard slogging day to day work, and the personal dangers which face the ordinary Congress member. On a warning note Sisulu concludes:

"Yet, these truths should not blind us to the fact that there are men and women amongst them who genuinely believe that the salvation of our people lies in a fanatical African racialism and denunciation of everything that is not African. And such a policy is not without its potential mass appeal.

It would be unrealistic to pretend that a policy of extreme nationalism must, in the nature of things, always be unpopular. The people are quick to detect the insincerity of the mere demagogue, and they have confidence in the courage and wisdom of their tried and trusted leaders. But in a country like South Africa, where the Whites dominate everything, and where ruthless

laws are ruthlessly administered and enforced, the natural tendency is one of growing hostility towards Europeans. In fact most Africans come into political activity because of their indignation against the Whites, and it is only through their education in Congress and their experience of the genuine comradeship in the struggle of such organisations as the Congress of Democrats that they rise to the broad, non-racial humanism of our Congress movement.

With a State policy of increasingly barbaric repression of the African people; with the deliberate destruction of every form of normal human contact between people from different population-groups; and with the systematic banning and isolation of the convinced and fervent anti-racialists among the Africans from political activity, there is no knowing what the future will hold".

He went on to say that the PAC has thus far failed "but their mere appearance is an urgent warning to all democratic South Africans. The Africans have set a wonderful example of political wisdom maturity to the rest of the country, but they are not perfect, any more than any other community of men and women sorely beset. In certain circumstances, an emotional mass-appeal to destructive and exclusive

nationalism can be a dynamic and irresistible force in history ... It would be foolish to imagine that a wave of Black chauvinism, provoked by the savagery of the Nationalist Party (and perhaps secretly encouraged and financed by it too) may not some day sweep through out country. And if it does, the agony will know no colour-bar at all".

We have quoted at length from this article by Sisulu because it goes to the core of the matter; it points out the socio-economic roots and the backing by reactionary forces of the nationalism of the PAC and indicates that this phenomenon is not accidental but endemic in the society and will disappear with the disappearance of colonialism and apartheid in South Africa. In fairness to Sisulu it should be stated that the article was written in 1959,

when the PAC was just emerging, before the innumerable splits and murders, desertions into the Transkei and other Bantustans, before the PAC "degenerated" into what it is — a toothless bulldog. It was before the formation of MK which is not only attacking the enemy but neutralising the PAC influence.

Surely Mandela had this political background in mind when, in his Rivonia speech, he said:

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die".

CSO: 4700/740

DUE PROCESS FOR DETAINEES SUCH AS AGGETT ASKED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Hijacked"]

[Text]

WE have expressed our concern over the death in detention of Dr Neil Aggett, the trade union leader who was found hanged in a cell at John Vorster Square. We have expressed, on numerous occasions, our opposition to detention without trial.

We have urged that the more than 100 people still in detention be charged or released.

Nobody can, therefore, accuse us of being indifferent either to the system of holding people in detention, incommunicado, without recourse to the courts, and the tragedies that this system can cause.

But we draw the line at the carryings-on at the funeral of Dr Aggett.

We draw the line at African National Congress supporters and trade unionists hijacking Dr Aggett's body and funeral service for purposes of making political capital out of them.

We draw the line at a sad — and to the parents heartbreaking — occasion being turned into a Soweto-style Black power nationalist demo.

We sympathise with his parents, who, we are sure, would have wanted the funeral to have been carried out with the religious simplicity and compassion that bring comfort to the bereaved, especially in circumstances such as those surrounding Dr Aggett's death.

A Sunday newspaper reports that as the funeral ended, Mr Aubrey Aggett, father of the dead man, expressed dismay.

Asked whether he was disappointed about how the funeral turned out, Mr Aggett

said: "I am upset. It is unfortunate it happened the way it did."

We agree. But when a death in detention is exploited for purposes that are political, one can expect that the funeral will be turned into a Black Power-trade union demo.

Yet what we need is a calm response to Dr Aggett's death; a re-evaluation of the system of detention without trial; and an urgency on the part of the authorities in introducing new measures, certainly along the lines of the Rabie commission's recommendations, to give detainees further protection against being harmed, or against harming themselves.

Indeed, the death of Dr Aggett, and the agitation over and exploitation of his death, with work stoppages and a funeral that went beyond the bounds of even abnormal protest, should convince the Government that it has the remedy in its own hands for preventing such situations arising that it must apply the remedy without further delay.

It is the simple one of allowing detainees access to lawyers and to the courts.

In other words, if there have to be detentions for the purposes of interrogation, or for preventive reasons, then at least allow the worst aspects of the system to be removed.

We cannot afford to have any more Aggett, any more than we could afford to have any more Bikos.

And the only way we can avoid them is by restoring due process of the law and giving detainees the fullest protection at all times.

MASA WORRIED ABOUT IMPACT OF AGGETT'S DEATH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

THE inevitable effects of Dr Neil Aggett's death would be on the international image of South Africa, the medical profession and in particular the issues it raised on the care of detainees, the Executive Committee of the Medical Association of South Africa said in a statement yesterday.

The statement said Dr Aggett's tragic death had saddened colleagues in the medical profession.

The executive committee did not want to comment on the legal and penal aspects of the case, which were "in the hands of people who are more qualified to express an opinion".

It was a matter of record that in June 1981, Masa had requested a meeting between the Minister of Health and the Minister of Justice to discuss all aspects of health surrounding detainees held under Section Six of the Security

Act. However, in spite of further requests by the chairman of the council, a meeting to discuss the matter had not been arranged and Masa was still awaiting a reply.

Hundreds of people from all over the country are expected to attend the funeral of Dr Aggett.

A fund called the "Neil Aggett Fund" has been set up to help pay for the costs of the funeral.

A large portion of the money collected is to go towards the transport costs of people attending the funeral from other parts of the country.

Arrangements have also been made to transport people arriving in Johannesburg by train from the church to the cemetery and back.

The funeral service for Dr Aggett is to be held in St Mary's Cathedral in De Villiers Street, at 11 am. The funeral cortege will then proceed to West Park Cemetery where Dr Aggett will be buried.

'FREEDOM' SONGS SUNG AT DR AGGETT'S FUNERAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 pp 6, 11

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE solemn dignity of St Mary's cathedral in Johannesburg was rocked with "freedom" songs, chants of "amandla" and clenched-fist salutes as thousands of people crammed in before the start of the funeral service of Dr Neil Aggett on Saturday morning.

Hundreds more stood outside and lined De Villiers Street which traffic police had closed earlier in the day. They stood chatting, smoking and drinking soft drinks, waiting for the funeral procession to the West Park cemetery to begin.

That set the tone for the rest of the day's proceedings. They came, from all over the country, to bury Dr Aggett, who died in detention on March 4. Many turned the sombre proceedings into a political rally.

Dr Aggett's parents, Aubrey (89) and Joyce (64), his brother Michael and sister, Mrs Jill Berger, were all but forgotten by the "mourners".

Tribute

Mr Jan Theron, general manager of the Food and Canning Workers Union, of which Dr Aggett was Transvaal general secretary, briefly expressed his sympathy with "the family" before delivering his half-hour tribute to Dr Aggett in the cathedral.

With tears streaming down his face, Mr Theron said Dr Aggett had died because of his outstanding work for the country and for the unity of all workers.

His tribute ended to cries of "amandla" (power) and arms, many bearing black-and-red armbands, raised in clenched-fist salutes.

The service, which was conducted by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Timothy Bavin and the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, ended nearly an hour later than was scheduled.

Example

In his sermon Mr Nkoane said Neil Aggett's example of living for others should be noted.

"He is not the only person in detention whose life has been endangered and we should be concerned for all our brothers in detention.

"It is my hope that many South Africans will today make the decision that will change the kind of life we live in this country," he said.

As the coffin, a simple pine box draped in a red satin cloth bearing the initials of the African Food and Canning Workers Union was carried to the hearse, it was saluted with clenched fists and more shouts of "amandla."

The funeral procession took more than two hours to reach the cemetery, seven kilometres away.

About 1 500 "mourners" walked in front of and around the hearse, stopping periodically to "rest" and thus holding up the procession. Many climbed on to the roof and back running board of the hearse, leaving it dented and scratched.

Other mourners followed in about 30 buses — several with Cape Town registration numbers — cars and mini-buses.

Several roads along the route had to be closed to traffic and police, keeping a discreet distance from the procession, watched the mood of the crowd carefully.

Although some National Party election posters were pulled down, the crowd was fairly controlled on the whole. The banners of about five trade unions were carried aloft as were two enormous flags of the banned

African National Congress. One large red-and-white banner read: "The workers' struggle will continue."

About 1 km from the cemetery gates, the coffin was removed from the hearse and about 16 enthusiastic "mourners" helped carry it to the grave.

While the procession was in progress, mourners, many of them white, waited outside the cemetery. Members of the Detainees Parents Support Committee stood a silent vigil, 20 metres apart, along D F Malan Drive for nearly three hours.

A fairly large contingent of riot police was spotted in unmarked cars and mini-buses some distance from the cemetery gates.

As the coffin reached the grave, the short burial service began while thousands of mourners still wound their way, singing and chanting, through the tombstones to reach the site.

Dr Aggett's family sat

on chairs at the graveside, hemmed in by the crowd. As soon as the service was over, they left while the minister who conducted the service said: "That's the end of the religious ceremony. Now, I believe, some others want to talk to you."

From a hastily rigged up platform alongside the grave, trade union leaders addressed the crowd through a public address system.

The crowd chanted: "Neil Aggett was not a terrorist — he was a hero."

A friend of Dr Liz Floyd, Dr Aggett's girlfriend who is still in hospital undergoing psychiatric treatment and who was not given permission to attend the funeral because she is also a detainee, said she had a message for the crowd from Dr Floyd.

"Although I have not spoken to Liz, I know she would want me to tell you that the struggle of the workers must go on," she said.

Crowd Damages Posters

ELECTION posters of National Party candidates for the forthcoming municipal election in Johannesburg were badly damaged by the crowds which marched from St Mary's Cathedral to the West Park Cemetery in Dr Neil Aggett's funeral procession on Saturday.

The procession passed through Auckland Park, the ward of Mr Koos Roets, and ripped down hundreds of his posters. Some people used an iron bar to damage other posters.

"To my mind the people who did this made them guilty of vandalism and bad behaviour during the funeral of Dr Aggett did more harm to their cause than anything else.

"They clearly showed that they had few thoughts of love and

peace and were just out to promote violence," Mr Roets said.

He added that those people who thought that they had done his opponent a good turn by destroying the NP posters and leaving the PFP posters untouched should realise that the election is not won by the number of posters left hanging in the streets, and had made a big mistake.

"The polling booths on March 3 will decide who the next city councillor for this ward will be," Mr Roets said.

He would probably be putting up new posters to replace the damaged ones.

Another candidate whose posters were damaged, is Mrs Sheila Camerer, the NP candidate for The Parks.

Some posters of Mr Johan Fick, the NP candidate for Westdene/Melville, were also damaged.

CSO: 4700/738

WAYS TO IMPROVE COUNTRY'S IMAGE ABROAD SUGGESTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "'Far More Friends Than SA Realises'"]

[Text]

A LEADING unofficial ambassador for South Africa in Switzerland said yesterday that South Africa must forget her "guilty conscience" over the Info scandal — and embark on a far more aggressive world campaign to improve her image.

Mr Ernst Wuest (60), a dedicated lover of South Africa and a member of the 500-strong Friends of South Africa movement in Switzerland, told The Citizen: "You have far more friends and potential friends in Europe than you realise.

"You have nothing to hide, nothing to be ashamed of. It is time you got off your bottoms and tackled the world openly, looking it in the eye and putting across a far more aggressive information campaign."

As long as the country's information ser-

vices were run by bureaucrats — and were linked to the Department of Foreign Affairs — there was scant hope of this happening, he said.

"You can forget about getting your image across in a way that will strike home as long as your information services are run by bureaucrats and diplomats.

"The time has come to put your information services in to the hands of professionals."

As unhappy as the so-called Info scandal has been, it had been based originally on a sound and realistic way of getting the South African image across, said Mr Wuest.

An electronics expert in the Swiss city of Aarau, Mr Wuest left South Africa to return home at the weekend with his wife Betty, after spending three weeks in South Africa to attend their son's wedding.

It was Mr Wuest's third visit to South

Africa. What he had seen, he said, had convinced him more than ever that South Africa was "the promised land".

If it were not for his wife's attachment to her home surroundings he would lift his roots and, despite his age, start a new life in South Africa.

He said the Friends of South Africa movement in Europe was mushrooming in Switzerland, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Denmark.

"But we need more ammunition from you to get across to our people. Ammunition explaining to them why you cannot expect dramatic and overnight changes in South Africa.

"To do this your information services must be given power and autonomy — and be rid of its public servants with their colourless approach.

"Your services now

are too restricted, almost as if you are ashamed of yourselves. You have nothing to be ashamed of, and you have to counter the biased impressions being built up in Europe by reports in a non-biased Press.

"Forget your Info scandal. After all, all states have scandals from time to time. Build on the experience and hit the world information market ruthlessly and with all you have."

He said he had spoken "willingly and cheerfully" to The Citizen because of his immense admiration for a newspaper that was "Pro-South African and trying to be objective, although unfairly accused of being Pro-Government and Pro-Nationalist.

"Clearly The Citizen is doing a good job and has proved that it is needed. An objective honest English newspaper has long been needed in the country," he said.

MONEY MARKET SEES 1.5-MILLION-RAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text]

A RECORD shortage on the money market of as much as R1 500-million is expected for this month-end.

The reason for this is that the latest Government tender issue will result in an outflow of more than R300-million. At the same time, no huge inflow of overseas money is expected to alleviate the situation. The shortage on the money market on Friday was R372-million and most dealers expect it will grow considerably this week.

One dealer points out that if the banks bring in money from overseas, it will probably be for a period of two months.

If they are going for Eurodollars, the all-inclusive rate will probably be in the vicinity of 16,87/16,9 percent.

At the moment, the banks are paying for local short-term money in excess of 17 percent.

The big problem at the moment, I was told, with overseas money, is that most of the bigger

banks are already near the limits of the amounts they can bring in.

The other problem, of course, is that huge sums of overseas money will bedevil the money supply situation again.

It therefore seems very easy for the shortage to reach the R1 500-million mark.

As far as interest rates are concerned the Treasury announced on Friday that the average rate on the latest issue of South African Treasury bills rose 20 points to 15,11 percent from last week's 14,91 percent.

South African discount houses also fixed the discount rate on three-month bank acceptances 10 points higher on Friday at 16,25 percent.

Most of the money market rates firmed slightly towards the end of the week, mainly in wake of the increase in the Treasury Bill rate.

Long-term rates on

the other hand, were slightly lower on Friday than a week ago.

RSAs, for example traded in the vicinity of 14,07 percent on Friday, against 14,10 percent a week ago.

Escoms were also lower at 14,10 percent, compared with 14,13 percent a week ago.

Most dealers expected short-term rates to reach their peaks in March/April this year.

There is some disagreement in the market place as to what levels the short-term rates could drop to.

Some operators agree with Prof Geert de Wet of RAU that short rates could halve towards the middle of next year.

Other money market dealers say they can see rates easier next year, but don't agree that they will halve.

They point out that there is no reason why rates in America should drop to new lows.

DOMESTIC SPENDING-PRODUCTION BALANCE SEEN NECESSARY TO PROTECT RAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 18

[Article by Daan De Kock: "Volkskas Sounds Dire Warning--Achieve Right Balance or Wors. Will Follow"]

[Text]

IF WE do not succeed in achieving a balance between domestic spending and the production capacity of the country, we will be faced with a further depreciation of the rand, a higher inflation rate and even higher interest rates, as well as a longer period of adjustment in order to put the economy back on an even keel.

This warning is sounded in the latest Economic Spotlight of Volkskas.

The bank says because we have delayed so long in administering the right medicine (by means of an effective and co-ordinated monetary and fiscal policy), the chances that the economy will enter the next up-swing phase in 1983 have, in large measure, been foiled.

The bank also warned that one of the solutions which had to be found in the immediate future was to the large deficit on the current account of the balance of payments.

The deficit on the current account for 1981 is estimated at more than R4 000-million.

In order to finance this deficit, the authorities have already entered into gold swaps and short-term foreign loans.

Volkskas says from whatever point of view the developments in the balance of payments are considered, there can be no doubt that in several respects they have important implications for the South African economy.

The bank says to date the increase in domestic expenditure, for example, has not been affected nearly enough by official policy strategies to bring them in line with the worsening balance of payments position.

The slowdown in the economy should not simply be related to the restrictive monetary policy of high interest rates.

The main reason for the decline in the real growth rate is the physical bottlenecks in the manufacturing sec-

tor, the bank says.

The bank is also of the opinion that we failed to take much of the steam out of the rate of spending in the economy.

It criticises the authorities for the way they handled State expenditure for the most part of 1981.

Considerable use, for example, was made of bank credits, as well as large withdrawals from the Stabilisation Account.

The result is that extensive adjustments will have to be made in the final quarter of 1981/82 in order to bring Government finances arithmetically in line with the objectives of the Budget.

The bank says these adjustments in the final quarter of the fiscal year cannot, however, disguise the fact that for three-quarters of the year, State finances had nudged general business activity into a direction which was out of tune with the official stabilisation strategy of consolidation and adjustment.

DOWNSWING IN ECONOMY DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

GOLD DOWN. Our balance of payments gone to pot. The State's coffers no longer brimming over. A recession in the making.

And now, ahead of his main Budget, the Minister of Finance, Mr Horwood, raises the general sales tax by 1 percent and slaps a ten percent surcharge on imports. Just by these two measures, he brings in R1 150-million. And apologists for the Government say that they won't hurt the ordinary man!

Well, they will.

Because GST is a generalised form of taxation, you aren't able to measure it. Not like income tax, which you know will cost you X-hundreds or X-thousands of rands a year.

The effect of GST is incalculable. That's why it is such a successful way of raising funds. You pay a few cents, or you pay a couple of rands, on ordinary purchases — and you only notice how high GST can be when you buy something like a car, or furniture, or any other costly item.

But every day you're paying tax, on food and newspapers, on goods and services, and these little imposts mount up over a month, and a year, without your realising it.

Four cents in the rand doesn't seem much — if it is only four cents you are paying. Five cents in the rand doesn't seem much. If it is only five cents you are paying.

But it is the cumulative amount that counts.

And if you are a poor person — a pensioner or a lower-paid worker — even one cent extra in the rand on all your purchases is more than you can afford.

So what can be done to help the poor? The Minister is going to have another look at food subsidies, but he considers that taking GST off basic foods would present insurmountable problems.

We think he should be able to resolve those problems. Basic food is basic food. There can be no difficulty in defining it. And GST need not apply.

As for the surcharge on imports, it does not apply just to luxuries, as some apologists would have us believe.

Imported goods for which we will pay more range from calculators and appliances to clothing and jewellery, from crockery and cutlery to liquor and food.

And there will also be a ripple effect throughout the economy when imported industrial goods and raw materials cost more because of the surcharge — and the costs are passed on to the consumer.

We can appreciate the Minister's dilemma. We're not getting anything like the revenue we got when gold was booming and the precious metal took the economy along with it on a golden (for some people) upswing.

Our trading partners have been going through difficult times — and we are not earning anything like the revenue we got by exporting strategic and other minerals to them.

Perhaps we squandered too much money when the boom was on — and are suffering worse than we should now that the boom has gone phut.

However, we don't think the measures announced by the Minister this week, especially the higher GST, will have the blessing and support of the ordinary man, since they will make life more difficult when it is already difficult enough.

Bear in mind, too, that we are likely to be hit in the main Budget as well, with the possibility of a loan levy and more indirect taxes being imposed.

In addition to the recently announced postal tariff increases, we are also likely

to get higher rail and air fares and an increase in the price of petrol by at least five cents a litre.

All in all, a bleak prospect.

If we understand the Minister correctly, he doesn't expect the downswing to last long, the Government banking on a recovery in the economies of our trading partners towards the end of the year.

We think the downswing will not be just a momentary dip, but the tough times are going to last for quite some months. Recovery will inevitably follow, but in the meantime the ordinary man is going to be squeezed until it hurts more than it does now.

CSO: 4700/738

FUTURE OF BLACK ADMINISTRATION BILLS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 13

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

A SECOND row is expected when three Bills dealing with the administration of Blacks are presented before Parliament — presumably during the next month.

The first row over the Bills erupted last year culminating in their withdrawal.

The Bills have now been redrafted and private comment is being sought by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dissatisfaction

Black leaders, who have seen the draft Bills have expressed dissatisfaction with some clauses.

The seven chairman of community councils in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vaal Triangle area were in Cape Town this week to discuss one draft Bill with the Minister in

their second trip over the matter.

On their return they said they had asked the Minister to amend the draft Bill dealing with urban Blacks as they had found some clauses unacceptable to urban Blacks.

Accepted

"The Minister has accepted our amendments. It now rests with Parliament to accept them too.

"Should our amendments succeed then a breakthrough will have been made in the administration of urban Blacks," one of the men said yesterday.

Among the clauses they rejected is one which requires the homelands to have nominated members in the urban councils.

Urban community leaders feel the homelands are separate entities from the urban areas.

Interested

Instead urban Blacks should be nominated to legislative assemblies of the homelands so that they can keep urban Blacks interested and in touch with homeland affairs.

The leaders are also opposed to a clause which empowers the Minister of Co-operation and Development to merge some community councils should he deem it fit.

They also rejected a clause which requires a chairman of a community council to be an ex-officio member of his council's management committee and to be the management committee's automatic chairman.

Full member

The leaders want the chairman to be a full member of the management committee.

They welcomed the new move of making chairmen of the councils chairmen of their management committees because when two people held these positions they often clashed.

The community leaders rejected the 99 year leasehold home ownership system for urban Blacks and asked for it to be replaced by freehold land tenure.

Abolition

They also asked for the abolition of the pass system for Blacks and for it to be replaced by a book of life for all races.

The Minister has asked for comment from individual community councils.

It is expected that their chairmen will guide them to make comments similar to these already made to the Minister by the committee of community council chairmen.

ATTENDANCE AT PFP AGGETT PROTEST MEETING REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

A "MERE inquest" into the cause of the death of trade-union leader, Dr Neil Aggett, would not be sufficient — there were many more questions to be answered than merely what ultimately caused his death, Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice said yesterday.

He was addressing a meeting in the Johannesburg City Hall called by the PFP to protest against detentions without trial and Dr Aggett's death.

At the end of the meeting the audience of about 1 500 rose in support of a motion calling for the release of all detainees and for the repeal of all laws which allowed for the "arbi-

trary use of detention without trial".

On the stage, at a table flanked by two South African flags, were Dr Frans Auerbach, president of the Institute of Race Relations; Mr Mohammed Dangor of the Labour Party; Professor John Dugard of the Association of Lawyers for Human Rights; Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash; the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches; Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, and representatives of the KwaZulu Government and Women for Peace, as well as several senior PFP members.

After Bishop Tutu had read out the names of the 44 people who are known to have died in

detention, Mr Pitman, MP for Pinetown, told the audience that in the sphere of indefinite detention without trial, "our once great Supreme Court and judges have been reduced to nothing more than legal eunuchs".

"Young men like Neil Aggett and hundreds and hundreds of others, not terrorists by any stretch of the imagination, are entitled to be held indefinitely in circumstances to which, if you subjected your dog, you would be charged with the criminal offence of cruelty to animals," Mr Pitman said.

Turning to the question of the inquest of Dr Aggett's death, Mr Pitman said that the only witnesses there could be "are the representatives of those very authorities who

have held the deceased captive until his death".

"If Dr Aggett, in fact, died by his own hand, that is not an exculpatory feature. It is a damning feature. His death then becomes a manifestation of the sophisticated barbarism, the corruption of our system of justice that drove him to his death."

Mr Pitman called for a full-scale enquiry into the circumstances leading up to Dr Aggett's death.

He and Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, both said Section 6 of the Terrorism Act was responsible for the death of all people who had died in detention.

The Rabie Commission, Mrs Suzman said, would not make "the slightest difference to

detainees" even if all its recommendations were accepted.

They would continue to be held in solitary confinement without access to legal advice or the courts and with at least fortnightly visits by a district surgeon. "But this did not help Steve Biko," she said.

The security laws were "a travesty of justice"; they were laws which "are not to be found on the statute books of any Western country — not even countries like Northern Ireland or Israel which have experience of 'total onslaught' far in excess of anything South Africa has experienced".

'Examine Detainees Medically'

The Public Support Group, a group of individuals that supports the Detainees' Support Committee, has sent a telegram to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, asking for the examination of all detainees by an independent medical panel.

A spokeswoman for the group said yesterday that the telegram was sent after a meeting of the group on Wednesday.

The spokeswoman said that, as usual, today individual supporters of the group would stand in various suburbs of Johannesburg, specifically Florida, Melville and Yeoville, bearing posters.
— Sapa.

OBERHOLZER PREPARED TO BACK NRP CANDIDATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

DESPITE having been expelled from the New Republic Party recently, the chairman of Johannesburg's Management Committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, is prepared to support a NRP candidate in next month's municipal elections.

Reacting to a report in a Sunday newspaper headlined, "Obie is for the Nats", Mr Oberholzer said: "That's interesting. I've been for the Nats on a municipal level for five years."

Mr Oberholzer said that had he still been a member of the NRP, he would not have been able to send a letter to voters in The Parks (Ward 11) asking them to support the National Party candidate, Mrs Sheila Camerer against the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Molly Sklaar and the NRP's Mr Ralph Stocker.

"I have told the NRP that they are adopting

spoiling tactics and that they wouldn't win a seat. Now the circumstances have changed a little with the withdrawal of Hennie Bekker," Mr Oberholzer said.

Mr Bekker (NP) was to have contested Von Brandis (Ward 33) against Mrs Molly Kopel (PFP) and Mr Edmund Elias (NRP) but withdrew his candidature because of what he called "a technicality".

"I am now prepared to ask the Von Brandis voters to support Mr Elias. I'm fighting the PFP in this election and not anyone else. The PFP is the party which can take over the city to the detriment of Johannesburg."

"I am prepared to do for Mr Elias what I did for Mrs Camerer," Mr Oberholzer said.

Turning to reports that the Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze and the deputy Minister, Mr Pierre Cronjé had both denied his allegation that the Government was considering declaring a racially-mixed "grey" area in Hillbrow

and Berea, Mr Oberholzer said he was not prepared to disclose which branch of the Government he had spoken to about the issue.

Nor was he prepared to say to whom he had spoken "The time is not yet right," he said.

"However, the citizens of Johannesburg must know that if they vote PFP, they might be running themselves out of their homes. The PFP must not hide behind the skirts of the Group Areas Act."

However, Mr Simon Chilchick (PFP), sitting councillor for Hillbrow, yesterday accused Mr Oberholzer of using the "grey areas" issue as "swart gevaar election tactics".

Speaking from Natal, Mr Chilchick said: "The fact that Mr Pen Kotze and Mr Pierre Cronjé have rebuked Mr Oberholzer for saying that Hillbrow is going to be turned in to a grey area, is evidence that this was a ploy of Mr Oberholzer's to gain votes using 'swart gevaar' tactics."

OBERHOLZER REPLIES ON DECISION 'TO CREATE GREY AREAS'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

THE Johannesburg Management Committee had made its views on racially mixed residential areas clear and therefore did not have to consult anyone about recommendations made in this regard, its chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement made by the then interim chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Mr Faiz Khan on Thursday in which he accused Mr Oberholzer of making decisions which affected the entire Indian community without consulting the Lenasia management committee.

Mr Khan said Mr Oberholzer and his colleagues on the Management Committee had overruled the Government's decision to create "grey areas" or racially mixed areas in Hillbrow and Berea.

Commenting on Mr Khan's statement that the Johannesburg Management Committee had "overruled" the Government on the issue of "grey areas", Mr Oberholzer pointed out

that local authorities were not empowered to overrule the Government.

"As for not consulting the Lenasia Management Committee on 'grey areas', this Council's viewpoint on the issue has been known for years, even in the time of the United Party.

Not mixed

"We do not believe in residential areas being mixed and we do not have to consult anyone about it," he said.

Mr Khan had also asked what had happened to the "promises" of 3 000 homes for Lenasia made in 1978 by the then Minister of Community Development and Mr Oberholzer and the "promise" that Vrededorp and Pageview would be made Indian areas.

No promises

"We made no promises about Pageview — we have no control over that, the Government has. We also do not build houses for Indians — the Government does that, too. I certainly made no such promises," Mr Oberholzer said.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CANTONS FOR COLOREDS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A solution for the political accommodation of Coloureds and Indians — being discussed in Government circles — is the establishment of a canton system for the two population groups. In this system, Coloureds and Indians would be represented first by a Coloured and later by an Indian chamber in Parliament.

Behind-the-scenes debate in Cape Town on the envisaged political accommodation of Coloureds and Indians is apparently gaining momentum the nearer the President's Council's target date for recommendations on the issue approaches.

Although the target date is somewhere at the end of April or early in May this year, Government politicians are already airing their

opinions behind-the-scenes regarding possible solutions to this controversial issue.

Politicians and the media have repeatedly been requested by Government speakers to give the President's Council the opportunity to come up with recommendations first before they criticise the council.

But rank-and-file Government representatives make no bones about the fact that they would under no circumstances agree to recommendations which went too far beyond present National Party principles.

The proponents of the canton plan argue that Coloureds, who are already concentrated in areas such as Atlantis and the Peninsula and in Bloemfontein and Johannesburg and Indians in Natal and Johannesburg — where they in any case own land and property, controlled by their own elected representatives on local management level — could easily be accommodated on a

canton basis in separate chambers in Parliament.

The Government's recommendations before the President's Council include a Council of Cabinets on which White, Coloured and Indian Cabinet Ministers would sit and where consensus would have to be reached on matters of mutual interest.

Such a possible solution to South Africa's most serious political problems is apparently still very acceptable in NP circles, but a lot of concern at the same time also being expressed on the matter.

One such concern is that the Council of Cabinets could be a "super Parliament" which could be the first step to either a federation or a unitarian system.

Other Nationalists are, however, not so concerned at this stage about the details of what would be acceptable or not to Whites regarding a future political solution.

Their worries apparently centre mainly on whether or not Coloured and Indian leaders would "buy" whatever political solutions were put to them.

They point out that the 1977 NP proposals, which were "sold" to and accepted by all NP provincial congresses, "could at the time not be 'sold' afterwards to the Brown leaders".

Their opinion is that whatever plan or plans were decided upon by the Government should in the next round first be "sold" to Coloured and Indian leaders, who in turn would have to convince their followers "before it was put to the Government caucus and supporting White electorate as a plan fully acceptable by the Coloureds and Indians".

But whatever the opinions in NP circles about a possible political solution there fortunately appears to be an overriding opinion that a solution must be found and found soon.

KALK BAY TO REMAIN COLORED AREA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It has been a poor snoek season and recently boats have been returning with disappointing catches, but the fisher folk of the quaint Cape Peninsula harbour village Kalk Bay have reason to smile.

The seventy-four families of the Coloured fishing community of Kalk Bay heard last week that the area had been reproclaimed a Coloured area.

The announcement by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, ended fifteen years of doubt and uncertainty for the community.

The fishermen and their families have been living under the Sword of Damocles since proclamation 150 of 1967 declared Kalk Bay and adjoining areas White. Those who had lived in flats built by the city council for fishermen were given fifteen years to leave. Those who had owned and rented property were warned to leave within a year of notice being served on them.

According to the Minister the decision to reproclaim the area for Coloureds followed representations from the MP for Simonstown, Mr John Wiley.

The community's oldest inhabitant, veteran fisherman Mr Jimmy Edwards (89) has spent all his life in Kalk Bay.

"When fishing is your livelihood and you spend most of your life on a boat it becomes very important to be able to wake up in the morning, look out of your window and see the sea," he said.

Mr Anthony Trimmel (65), who appointed his brother-in-law as the skipper of his fishing boat when his health failed several years ago, believes many Coloured fishermen will return to Kalk Bay to inject new life into an ailing industry.

He said that when the area was proclaimed White in 1967 many of the young people left and sought other trades because they felt there was no future in fishing. "But now that things have changed I think they will return — fishing is in their blood," he said.

"Many of our children moved to Coloured areas in Retrea and Steenberg after 1967, but they had to leave on the last train at 12.30 am to be able to go out on the boats before dawn.

"They were often robbed and attacked by skollies on the trains."

The proposed area for Coloured people will be larger than the present one and there will be room for more houses.

Exact details of the area could not be given last week as the proposed boundaries will be laid down by the Department of Community Development before they are advertised for an enquiry by the Group Areas Board.

Mr Kotze said last week that mass resettlement of people which would lead to great disruption should be avoided as far as possible.

After a personal visit to Kalk Bay he had decided that the existence of the community there must be stabilised and ensured.

It was a settled community with a church and a school.

WHITE PHILOLOGIST HONORED BY XHOSAS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

TOP Xhosa philologist Dr R Finlayson was the only White to be honoured at a sparkling banquet in Pretoria at the weekend at which the R12 000 top prizes for Black literature were awarded to African writers.

All the prizes were handed to the winners by leading Black academics, except the Xhosa prize. Dr Finlayson because of her work in the Xhosa language, was given the honour of handing the prize to the winning Xhosa writer, University of Transkei student Mr S J P R tonga.

The prizes were initiated by a national publishing company to encourage black writ-

ers to write in their mother tongues.

Mr A B van N Herbst, chairman of the Board of Directors of the group, said that the competition had been set up "not as a patronising, paternal assistance, but a development at grass roots level, helping old or new authors to contribute to their own literatures".

The intention was to give writers the opportunity to write freely about any subject, and to answer unhappiness among Black writers who complained that the only way to get published in the vernacular was to write for the prescribed market.

CSO: 4700/738

TRIAL OF WITWATERSRAND STUDENTS CONTINUES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Sandra Lieberum: "'Laws Not Used To Terrify Detainees'--No Automatic Transfer From Section 22 to Six"]

[text]

A SECURITY policeman explained in court yesterday that detainees were not automatically transferred from Section 22 to Section six of the Act after 14 days.

Authorisation was required from security police headquarters, he said.

"Applications are often refused," said Captain A P van Niekerk.

He was replying to a question from defence counsel for four University of the Witwatersrand students who spent months in detention before being charged with contravening the Internal Security Act. They had allegedly manufactured and distributed posters to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the SA Communist Party.

Mr Benjamin Greyling (20), Miss Elaine Rose Mohamed (20), Mr Michael O'Donovan (21), and Mr Leslie Lax (23), have pleaded not

guilty.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the trial in the Johannesburg Regional Court before Mr H Oosthuizen continued the hearing of evidence as to the admissibility or otherwise of statements made by the accused.

Defence counsel claims that "Sections 22 and Six are used against accused in order to upset and terrify them into submission".

Capt Van Niekerk denied that this was so and gave the background of the two sections.

After a suspect was arrested, it might become obvious that investigations would not be complete within 48 hours, and if the case involved a threat to the safety of the State, the suspect was then placed under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

At the end of 14 days, if investigations had not been completed due to non-co-operation on the part of suspects,

two courses of action were open — either a Supreme Court application for the extension of Section 22, or an application to security headquarters, suitably motivated, for the suspect to be transferred to Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

"I take it that in most cases the reason is that the investigation is not complete," asked the defence, to which the witness said the reason was more often that all decisions to prosecute in matters relating to State safety were taken by the Attorney-General to whom documents were forwarded at the conclusion of investigations. A waiting period of about three weeks followed.

While conceding that in practice application was made for a suspect to be transferred to Section Six rather than a request being made for an extension of Section 22, Capt van Niekerk denied that this was because a Judge

would probably refuse an extension application on the grounds that a suspect was not willing to make a statement — "and it makes matters so much easier if a statement is included in the papers sent to the Attorney-General," submitted the defence.

"Not at all," replied Capt van Niekerk, who explained that the whispers about being detained indefinitely under Section Six were nonsense. "Sometimes we receive instructions after a certain lapse of time to forward the file to the Attorney-General, and sometimes we ourselves just take what we have and send it." Also, while under Section Six, detainees were taken to a doctor and visited every 14 days by a magistrate.

"But the accused don't know this," submitted defence counsel. "They are under the impression that they will be detained until they talk. A climate of fear is created."

RACIST CONVICTIONS OF BOER MENTALITY HIT

London SECHABA in English Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Boer Mentality"]

[Text]

Is there a Boer mentality in South Africa? Some people might say by posing such a question we are engaging in "ethnicity". Ethnicity or not what is happening in South Africa and around South Africa leads one to the conclusion that this is more than just a colonial question. The racists have economic interests. They aim at political domination. There is the question of cultural "superiority" which has to be imposed on everyone. But there is also a Boer mentality.

Recently Hennle van der Walt, one of Botha's top lieutenants, and responsible for "consolidation" of "black homelands" referred to Africans as "kaffertjies" (little kaffirs) in a speech in Parliament!

With typical racist arrogance, van der Walt, who has to negotiate with Africans said:

"I do not deny that those words were used but I emphatically deny that the words were intended to offend anyone in anyway".

And then:

"The words in question were uttered in good humour and with compassion at a stage when a relaxed atmosphere prevailed in the House of Assembly". This is more than just stupidity. This "relaxed atmosphere" refers to a period when they were discussing the issue of Government action against African squatters in Cape Town.

We are not so much worried by this filthy language from the filthy tongue of a filthy man. What worries us so much

is that the fate and future of the African squatters in Cape Town should be discussed in a "relaxed manner". These people have no place to live let alone food to eat or water to drink. They are chased out of Cape Town to the Clakel or the Transkel (where conditions are even worse). Matanzima and Sebe do not want these people partly because they are "trouble makers". They sleep in tents in the bare veld during the cold winter nights of the Western Cape. Instead of their plight being



taken seriously, they are called "kaffertjies". And this is happening in the age of African decolonisation! It is this mentality which made the Boers attack and invade Angola; misuse Namibia for its invasion and threaten Zimbabwe.

Now they are even talking of opening a "second front", presumably within South Africa. This would mean national servicemen would have to spend more time in the operational area. At present national servicemen do two years compulsory military training and then at least a further 240 days spread over eight years. They feel this is not enough. Surely this "second

front" is not their last front. They will have to open another front whose task would be to dig graves for their fallen servicemen.

In South Africa today racism is preached from the pulpit, press and parliament. It was as a reaction to this racism that the Freedom Charter included the clause:

"All national groups shall be protected by law against insults to their race and national pride;

The preaching and practice of national, race or colour discrimination and contempt shall be a punishable crime".

CSO: 4700/740

BRIEFS

OPERATIONAL AREA CASUALTY--A police officer, Major C.D. Engelbrecht, 38, has been killed while on duty in the operational area, a police spokesman announced in Pretoria. Major Engelbrecht, who was from the police district head office in Ladysmith, Natal, leaves a widow and two children. Major Engelbrecht who was killed in the operational area was one of the most popular police officers in Natal. Before becoming district police officer for Ladysmith, he was stationed at Newcastle and Pietermaritzburg. He was the coach for the police rugby club at Ladysmith and was also chairman of the Police Angling Club there. Before moving to the town, he was a regular member of the police first rugby team in Pietermaritzburg. After giving up rugby, he concentrated on running and finished the Comrades Marathon between Durban and Pietermaritzburg four times. He also ran in the Natal Marathon several times and was placed in the first ten twice. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 9]

ANTI-TERROR POLICE DECORATED--Pretoria--Seven members of the police special task force who disarmed a group of terrorists and freed their hostages during the Silverton siege near Pretoria in 1980 were yesterday awarded the Police Star for meritorious service. A police spokesman said in Pretoria the awards had been made at the Maleoskop training centre near Groblersdal, by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, who had also presented 10 other members of the force with medals. Under the command of Major-General H.V. Verster, the seven men succeeded in gaining entry to the building and at a given signal attacked the terrorists, overpowering them. They then freed the hostages. "In the execution of this assignment the members of the force were exposed to loss of life but ended the siege fearlessly and with absolute precision," the citation said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 3]

ESCOM CABLES--Summit Timber in Alrode has just completed the manufacture of 32 ultra-large cable drums for African Cables, Vereeniging. The largest ever made in the Republic, the drums are 3,2m in diameter and 2,5m wide and will carry super-tension 88 000-volt XLPE cable destined for the Escom power grid. The massive aluminium-conductored, corrugated aluminium sheathed cable has a conductor cross-section of 1 000mm² and a diameter of 95mm. The Summit drum will carry 605 metres of cable. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 8]

'FOREIGNERS' IN SADF--A total of 672 non-South Africans were employed in the Defence Force, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday in reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville). These included citizens of former national states, Gen Malan said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 42]

COST OF PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL--The President's Council had so far cost a total of R4,9-million, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday. Replying on behalf of the Prime Minister to a question by Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point), Mr Botha said the cost of the President's Council up to December 31 last year had totalled R4 957 523, of which administration costs were R2 728 104, equipment R160 733, rental R401 982, structural alterations R1,4-million and furniture R266 704.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 4]

BOEING FOR VILJOEN--A 13-year-old South African Airways' Boeing 737 has been converted for use by the State President to replace the old White Train, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday. State President's only official means of transport. "The White Train was initially acquired in 1947 and used by the Governor-General. It later became the official train of the State President. "The train was abolished because of the high costs of maintenance and modernisation." Instead of purchasing a new aircraft for the State President it had been decided to adapt one of SAA's older Boeing 737s for the purpose, Mr Schoeman said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 4]

SWAZILAND DENIAL ON TALKS--Mbabane--The Swaziland Government has denied that it has held talks with South Africa on the unification or incorporation of the Kangwane homeland. The two countries, it said, had held talks on negotiating a formula for border and boundary adjustments. Both South Africa and Swaziland were members of the Southern African Customs Union formed in 1969, long before Kangwane homeland came into being. "Therefore, to suggest that those who support border adjustment talks do so in order to woo Swaziland into the so-called constellation of states, are out of step with the facts and are real enemies of peaceful and good neighbourliness," the statement said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 12]

PRELATE STILL SERIOUS--The condition of Archbishop Joseph Fitzgerald, who was admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital on Thursday afternoon after suffering a stroke and sustaining head injuries, is still said to be serious. A spokesman for the hospital said the condition of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg had remained "pretty much unchanged" since he had been admitted for emergency treatment. Archbishop Fitzgerald (68), formerly of Bloemfontein, took up the position as Bishop of Johannesburg in March 1976. His diocese has 300 000 members--the largest numerically in the Roman Catholic Church. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/738

DECREE ESTABLISHES NEGOTIATION COMMITTEES

AB152128 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Decree 820054 CMPRN Press on the National Negotiations Council]

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council for National Redress and Progress [CMPRN] and head of state decrees as follows:

Section 1: General Provisions--Article I: The terms of the present decree apply to the civil servants, administrative personnel, personnel of public services and establishments under state control, state concessions and state bodies. They supplement the terms of order 82003 CMPRN Press of 14 January 1982 on the procedure for settling collective conflicts.

Article II: At the level of each ministerial department and every decentralized public institution, a negotiation committee will be established.

Article III: A national negotiation council will be established.

Article IV: The negotiations committee and the National Negotiations Council will settle collective conflicts between persons appointed to a post in a public or parastatal administration and the administration involved;

Section 2, The Negotiation Committees, Chapter 1: Composition of Committees:

Article V: The negotiation committees will be composed of a maximum of three members.

Article IV: The members of the negotiation committees will be appointed only when there is a conflict by the minister of civil service and labor and at the nomination of the minister involved. They are chosen with regard to their relationship with the parties in conflict.

Article VII: The members of the negotiation committees will be chosen among people capable of acting as mediators because of their moral authority.

Chapter 2: The Operations of the Committees:

Article VIII: The chairman of the negotiation committee, and the minister or head of the decentralized public institutions concerned must be informed without delay of any collective conflict. A copy of the notification will be sent to the minister of civil service and labor.

Article IX: The negotiation committee will meet within 48 hours following the notification of the collective dispute to try to settle the conflict by means of conciliation.

Article X: Within 10 days, the negotiation committee will report the agreement or the disagreement of the parties in conflict. The agreement will be contained in a report which will take effect as of the day the competent authorities are informed of the conflict. If the committee fails to bring about a conciliation, a report stating the reasons for the refusal to settle will be drafted and sent without delay to the National Negotiations Council chairman with a copy to the minister of civil service and labor.

Section 3. The National Negotiations Council:

Chapter 1, Composition of the Council:

Article XI: The National Negotiations Council will be composed of a maximum of seven members who will be appointed only when there is a conflict.

Article XII: The members of the National Negotiations Council will be named by decree by the minister of civil service and labor and the minister of justice. They will be people capable of fulfilling the role of mediator. They will be chosen according to their moral authority and they must be competent in the economic and social spheres. Civil servants with political powers will be excluded from membership. The mediator appointed in accordance with the above provisions will not be taken from those who have helped to bring about a conciliation as a member of the negotiating committee.

Chapter 2, The Operations of the Council:

Article XIII: The National Negotiations Council will have up to 21 days after receiving the report on a conflict from the chairman of a negotiation committee to give its ruling. The National Negotiations Council can only rule on the issues left outstanding in the report on the dispute;

It will have the power to make further enquiries necessary to settle the conflict.

Article XIV: The decision of the National Negotiations Council will be communicated without delay to the minister of civil service and labor. If it is not rejected by one of the parties to the conflict, it will take effect immediately as of the date the competent authorities are informed of the conflict.

Article XV: In the case of the rejection of a decision, a written statement must be sent to the chairman of the National Negotiations Council within 48 hours. After this time, the minister of civil service and labor will have 10 days within which to give a decision.

Section 4, Final Provisions:

Article XVI: [as heard] The settlement procedure at the levels of the National Negotiation Committees and National Negotiations Council will be free of charge. Any expenses incurred during the procedures, particularly the transportation of members of the National Committees and Council, the loss of salaries or allowances and expert reports will be charged to the state.

Article XVII: The minister of civil service and labor is charged with the application of the present decree which will be published in the official GAZETTE of the Republic.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 11 February 1982, Col Saye Zerbo.

CSO: 4719/551

COMMENTARY URGES POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN CHAD

AB141156 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1014 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Commentary: [Title indistinct]]

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Feb (AZAP)--The meeting of the OAU permanent committee on Chad which took place in Nairobi, Kenya, ended Thursday on a rather bittersweet note as the resolutions adopted were obviously not to the taste of President Koukouni Oueddei, who made it known in his own way by rejecting them outright after walking out of the conference.

But that is not the problem, because in reality it is not a matter of bad temper by the gunt leader but rather a matter of finding solutions to the drama affecting the Chadian people.

In Nairobi, Chad was not facing an accusation but was rather undergoing an operation. There, in sight of the aggravated general state of the patient in and spite of the intensive care he was receiving, the surgeons agreed to give him a shock treatment.

By intensive care one means the sending to Chad of the inter-African peacekeeping force which has been prevented from playing its full role and showing all its efficiency due to difficulties of a financial and logistical nature.

By deciding to fly to the aid of Chad in order to prevent the spread of the civil war, the African countries made an effort at solidarity and proved that they are capable of solving problems on the continent without foreign intervention.

In this respect, the experiment observed so far in Chad reveals a distinct difference between the promises made and the actions taken. One is not attempting to judge anyone here. Nevertheless it is good to note that this solidarity effort being made by a certain number of African countries that felt capable requires huge sacrifices.

Zaire was well aware of this and in spite of its economic difficulties--whose size everyone is aware of and of which it is fully aware--it did not hesitate to put at the disposal of the Chadian people a part of the best elements of its army. It did it as a matter of duty without calculations and after thoughts. It is costing it a lot and is eating more and more into the basket of its resources which have been affected seriously by the increase in its oil bill and by the fall in the prices of its raw materials.

One must therefore consider that for a country engaged in the huge task of economic revival which requires enormous sums, spending \$50,000 monthly, as the founding chairman disclosed in Nairobi, is not exactly a rest cure. Had it used the constraints of the overall world economic situation as an excuse to abstain from such a costly intervention its peers would certainly have been understanding and Chad would not have borne it a grudge.

But alas, in view of Zaire's clearly-asserted African calling it is obliged to ignore its own problems in order to help a neighbor whom misfortune has thrown into the throes of civil war as in the case of Chad. After all it has not forgotten that at a certain time in its history it was also tormented by civil war and that friends helped it to guarantee its territorial integrity either directly or indirectly by the intermediary of the UN blue helmets.

However, more than the peace of arms, it is the peace of hearts, it is the peace of hearts which enabled Zaire to preserve its unity and engage the populations finally reconciled, with their identity in the way of national reconstruction. Faced with the mosaic of political parties which were tearing each other apart in the name of ideologies on which [words indistinct] relative understanding, and all kinds of plots hatched against the second republic, it is by the policy of reconciliation that General Mobutu must have ensured the revolution which he initiated on the solidity of its foundation.

Reunite in a single crucible a conglomerate of small groups animated by varying interests, to bring back into the bosom of the great Zairian family lost sons who temporarily teamed up with the devil to work towards the destruction of their own country, give pardon to those who were blinded to the point of making an attempt on his August [words indistinct]--here are some aspects of the policy of reconciliation established by the founding chairman and whose characteristic trait is constituted today by the outstanding stability of Zairian institutions.

Certainly, it is painful to offer one's hand to one's enemy of yesterday. Nevertheless, there are times when one has to know that he has to forget the past and bury his rancour and only consider the supreme interests of the country. Without being forced, in consideration of the futility of the destabilization attempts carried out by some lost ones, General Mobutu did not hesitate to show proof of magnanimity towards the nationals who allowed themselves to be manipulated by the devil of division.

By affirming in Nairobi on Thursday that the solution to the Chadian conflict inevitably involves the reconciliation of all the factions there, General Mobutu speaks with full knowledge of facts. However, it is obvious in this matter that the position of President Goukouni Oueddei is far less comfortable than that of General Mobutu when he came into power.

The president of the Transitional National Union Government must face an armed opposition which even controls a great part of the country; the father of the Zairian nation only faced stooges without ability and without hearing or faithless and lawless traitors who thought they could obtain a certain aureola in the golden halls of exile.

To us Zairians, all these belong to the past and we are proud to say today that there is no political problem in Zaire, for all the sons and daughters of the country, united within the great family of the MPR and joined as one body behind Mobutu Sese Seko, henceforth speak only one language.

That is why the negotiated political solution advocated by the OAU and which the founding chairman solemnly supported appears the only way likely to bring peace to Chad and to enable this people, so much ravaged, to finally attack the only task which merits the mobilization of its energy, that of development.

CSO: 4719/551

COMMENTARY CALLS STUDENT ACTIONS THOUGHTLESS

ABO42018 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1150 GMT 4 Feb 82

[AZAP commentary]

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Feb (AZAP)--Man is man by his soul but not by his body. And knowledge without conscience ruins the soul. This double philosophic spiritualistic assertion is proved evident today when one reflects on the extravagant behavior of students of the University of Kinshasa and the National Teachers training Institute (IPN).

The seriousness of the issue and its consequences are such that it is not superfluous to comment on it once again, because the recurrence of these acts of provocation by the extremists of Mount Amba and their emulators at the IPN portrays an apparent madness which, in the end, led the Executive Council to close down their institutions indefinitely.

Since Sunday evening, these so-called extremists have been (?suspended) for an indefinite period. Let them weigh the consequences now that they have seen the outcome of their uncontrolled behavior.

In fact, it is quite normal that students should insist on their rights, but while doing so they should consider the national context and the general economic situation, thereby proving that they are wise, intelligent and mature and that they are future leaders in whom the nation has great hope.

But the procedure they adopted was absolutely unacceptable. They made their process degenerate into vandalism and brutality and they acted in a very disorderly manner. In fact, we still wonder, what their demands have to do with such acts like going into the streets to commandeer buses and ordering out passengers who were going either to work or to the market; invading schools and driving away school children, molesting teachers, and abusing the country's authorities through graffiti?

Such are the excesses in which the Mount Amba and IPN nitwits indulged and which by their very generalized nature would have done harm to society if the Executive Council had not stepped in on time.

By starting off on such an out and out thoughtless action, these extremists ought to have had it in the back of their minds--did they even have the common sense for that--that they were engaging in a battle from which they would emerge as losers.

Even though it is generally admitted that students are the future leaders, called upon to steer the nation onday, yet they constitute, in the short run, a burden that weighs heavily on state finances and tells on their parents budgets. If the Mount Amba and IPN boarders were conscious of this, they would have steered clear of this stinking situation for which they are paying dearly today.

CSO: 4719/553

SOMETHING WILL BE DONE ON ARMS CACHES, SAYS MUGABE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

SALISBURY. — The Zimbabwe Government will this week announce its decision about Zapu and the arms caches found on the party's farms in Matabeleland last week, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said at the weekend.

The decision will be announced on radio, television and in the national newspapers. "We will let you know whatever action we decide to take as soon as all our investigations are finished.

"Some of you may think nothing is going to be done about it, but I can assure you something will be done," he said.

Zapu officials will be asked to account for themselves to establish whether they had any complicity with the hiding of the arms caches.

Meanwhile, another cache of ammunition has been found in a forest area close to Kenmaur, about 150 km north-west of Bulawayo.

A police spokesman said the cache contained more than 36 000 rounds of small arms ammunition and 124 rockets.

No more arms have been found elsewhere and the search at Ascot and Woody Glen and Hampton Ranch was virtually exhausted, the spokesman said. However, police and army are still checking these farms and also in the Silalabuhwa area.

Briefed

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said a statement would be issued in due course.

It is understood a

ministerial delegation was briefed by police and army on the arms finds, which have been linked with Zipra and Zapu led by the Minister Without Portfolio, Dr Nkomo.

Mr Munangagwa is accompanied by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, and the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, commander of the army, is with the ministerial party.

A Zapu-owned motel 16 km west of Salisbury on the Bulawayo road was also searched by police and troops.

The manager of the Salisbury Motel, Mr Morris Musarurwa, said uniformed and plainclothes police and troops had taken part in the search.

"They found nothing," he said.

The motel was cordoned off while offices, rooftops, bedrooms, storerooms and staff quarters were thoroughly searched.

"They found nothing because we do not keep anything here illegally. Business is going on as usual.

"The search was called off after four hours, but small groups of officers remained to comb the surrounding area," Mr Musarurwa said.

He said the mission of the police and troops was clear. They wanted to find out whether any ammunition was being kept at the motel.

"We co-operated very well and the officers carried out the work without hindrance. It was their duty to carry out the search."

A contingent of armed troops settled at the motel for the night. — Sapa.

ZIMBABWE

BRITISH REFUSE TO INTERVENE IN STUTTAFFORD CASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] London--The British Government has told Zimbabwean MP Mr Dennis Walker that it would be "inappropriate" for it to intervene in the case of his Parliamentary colleague, Mr Wally Stuttaford, who is being held in detention in Salisbury.

Mr Walker arrived in London at the weekend to urge the British Government to pressure Zimbabwean authorities into bringing Mr Stuttaford to trial. He believes the State has no case against Mr Stuttaford, who was arrested on December 10 on suspicion of plotting against the Government.

Yesterday, Mr Walker met the Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce, for half an hour. A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Luce had told him: "Mr Stuttaford is a Zimbabwe citizen. It would be inappropriate for the Government to intervene in this matter."

Mr Luce said, however, he hoped Mr Stuttaford would be released or brought to trial "without undue delay."

On Wednesday, Mr Walker delivered a letter to the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, outlining his concern about the detention. Mrs Thatcher has sent a letter in reply, but this has not been made public.

On Thursday she told the House of Commons although the detention was a matter for the Zimbabwe Government, the British High Commissioner in Salisbury was making inquiries and she hoped the detention "does not persist."

Both MPs are members of the Republican Front Party led by the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, which holds all 20 seats reserved for Whites in the Zimbabwe Parliament.

Mr Walker, who was also sought by the Zimbabwe security authorities before leaving the country to come to London, explained on Wednesday that he and Mr Stuttaford had been approached by other Zimbabwean political parties for advice about how, in terms of the constitution, the creation of a one-party state could be opposed.

He said neither he nor Mr Stuttaford had broken the law.

Mr Walker said Mr Stuttaford, who is 62, had been tortured while in detention.

A second White Zimbabwean MP, Mr Donald Goddard, is reported to have arrived in London to join Mr Walker in the campaign to help Mr Stuttaford.

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